













THE  
POETICAL WORKS,  
Latin and English,  
OF  
VINCENT BOURNES

A NEW EDITION.

WITH SEVERAL TRANSLATIONS AND TWO LETTERS.

"I LOVE THE MEMORY OF VINNY BOURNE I THINK HIM A BETTER LATIN  
POET THAN LUTILLUS, PROPERTIUS, AUSONIUS, OR ANY OF THE WRITERS IN HIS  
WAY, EXCEPT OVID, AND NOT AT ALL INFERIOR TO HIM"

COWPER.

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MDCCCXXXVIII.



## PREFACE.

It is difficult to read and admire any work without feeling considerable interest in the author personally. From admiring the production of the mind, we insensibly glide into feelings of regard for the person, and all that concerns the writer who has afforded us so much gratification; and it is some consolation, when he himself has quitted the stage, to contemplate, with feelings of respect, and almost of adoration, the birth-place of our unknown friend. With regard, however, to the author whose works are contained in this volume, we have no such advantage. His works are nearly the only monument of his existence. It is remarkable that even his birth-place is not known, and from the time already elapsed since his death, we may now fairly suppose that it will never be ascertained.

It appears that he was born in 1695, and was educated at Westminster, being admitted on the foundation in 1710. He proceeded from thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became Fellow. He finally accepted the situation of usher in the Westminster school, in which office he died on the 2nd of December, 1747.

Vincent Bourne did not enter the Church, being restrained by scruples of conscience, as to his fitness for the sacred function; though, from a letter written to his wife a short time before his death, he seems not to have been altogether satisfied as to the course he had pursued, and to have suffered considerable anxiety during the remainder of his life on the subject. We cannot, however, fail to commend the honesty of his motives, when we recollect that a very valuable preferment was rejected by him, in consequence of these scruples.

To say much in praise of the works, would, in the present day, be impertinent and needless. Cowper ranks him above Tibullus, and on a level with Ovid; and it is something considerable in his favour, that the same poet took the trouble to translate no less than nineteen of his productions into English verse. What made Vincent Bourne so averse to expressing his ideas in English, we cannot say; but the aversion is evident, from the fact of his having preferred Latin in almost every one of his compositions.

Like many other clever men, Vincent Bourne thought but little of his external appearance. "He was *such* a sloven," writes Cowper in one of his letters, "as if he had trusted to his genius as a cloak for every thing that could disgust you in his person; and indeed in his writings he has almost made amends for all." But Cowper seems to have had more tangible reasons for his partiality to Vincent Bourne, than an admiration for his works, "because," he writes, "he was usher of the fifth form at Westminster, when

••  
I passed through it. He was so good natured, and so indolent, that I lost more than I got by him : for he made me as idle as himself.\* We will make another quotation from the same letter of Cowper, which illustrates the character of our author in far better terms than we could pourtray it. "His humour," Cowper observes, "is entirely original : he can speak of a magpie or a cat in terms so exquisitely appropriated to the character he draws, that one would suppose him animated by the spirit of the creature he describes. • And with all this drollery there is a mixture of rational, and even religious reflection at times ; and always an air of pleasantry, good-nature, and humanity, that makes him, in my mind, one of the most amiable writers in the world. It is not common to meet with an author who can make you smile, and yet at nobody's expense ; who is always entertaining, and always harmless ; and who, though always elegant, and classical to a degree not always found even in the classics themselves, charms more by the simplicity and playfulness of his ideas, than by the neatness and purity of his verse."

With all the deference, however, which we may be disposed to pay to the taste of Cowper, we must admit, that the partiality to which he himself pleads guilty, has influenced his decision on the merits of our author. • His flow of ideas, his beauty of diction, his propriety of sentiment, desert him as soon as he attempts a lyric strain ; nor can we assert, that within his own peculiar

province, he is always strictly classical: a license may here and there be discovered, in which no poet of the Augustan age would have indulged. Yet all that the severity of minute criticism may urge against his productions, we may safely challenge the first of the Roman elegiasts to produce any thing equal to his "Thyrsis and Chloe," or his "Lucia et Corydon;" while in chasteness of humour, and elegance of expression, his "Iter per Tamisiam," and most of the poems translated by Cowper, can never be surpassed. On the whole, no one will deny that he stands at the head of those of our countrymen who have cultivated the Latin muse: nor need we fear for him a comparison with Scotland's celebrated Buchanan. But a far higher glory than that of genius must be awarded to him: to a writer so freely giving the rein to his humour, it is no small praise to be able to assert, that he left

No line when dying he could wish to blot.

We have only to add, that in addition to his poetical effusions, the present volume contains two letters of Vincent Bourne; the one to a young lady, and the other—which we have already mentioned—to his wife; and we think we may with safety offer to the public the present edition as the most complete and accessible form of our author's productions.

CAMBRIDGE,

January 1838.

## . CONTENTS.

	Page
THE Song of the Three Children, - - - - -	2
Canticum Trium Israelitarum, - - - - -	3
Three divine Hymns, taken from the Spectator:—	
Hymn the first, - - - - -	16
Hymnus primus, - - - - -	17
Hymn the second, - - - - -	20
Hymnus secundus, - - - - -	21
Hymn the third, - - - - -	24
Hymnus tertius, - - - - -	25
An Ode taken from the beginning of Psalm xix. - - -	26
Ode ex Initio Psalmi xix. desumpta, - - - - -	27
On the Ascension, - - - - -	30
On All-Saints' Day, - - - - -	31
In Festum Pentecostes, - - - - -	32
In Idem, - - - - -	ib.
On the Feast of Pentecost, - - - - -	33
In Festum Sancti Michaelis, - - - - -	ib.
In Festum Sancti Simonis, - - - - -	ib.
In Nonas Novembris, - - - - -	34
In Festum Sancti Andreae, - - - - -	ib.
In Festum Divi Thomae, - - - - -	35
In Calendas Januarii, - - - - -	ib.
In Epiphaniam, - - - - -	ib.
In Resurrectionem, - - - - -	36
Hymnus Paschalis, - - - - -	ib.
In Reditum Caroli Secundi, - - - - -	37
In Miltoni, - - - - -	ib.
Colin's Complaint, - - - - -	40
Corydon Querens, - - - - -	41
William and Margaret, - - - - -	44
Thyrsis et Chloe, - - - - -	45
Votum Lectoris, - - - - -	52



	Page
The Author's Prologue to the Wish, - - -	55
The Wish, - - -	56
Votum, - - -	57
Sweet William's Farewell, &c. - - -	70
Gulielmus Susannæ Valedicens, - - -	71
Tweed-Side, - - -	74
Tueda, - - -	75
Lucy and Colin, - - -	76
Lucia et Corydon, - - -	77
Advice to Chloe, - - -	82
Chloe Monita, - - -	83
The Fly, - - -	86
Musca, - - -	87
Invitation to a Robin-red-breast, - - -	88
Ad Rubeculam Invitatio, - - -	89
The Snowdrop, - - -	90
Floræ Primitiæ, - - -	91
Love Disarmed, - - -	92
Amor Inermis, - - -	93
Chloe Hunting, - - -	96
Chloe Venatrix, - - -	97
The Garland, - - -	98
Sertum, - - -	99
The Wreath, - - -	102
Corolla, - - -	103
Melissa, - - -	110
Melissa, - - -	111
Dedication to the King, - - -	116
Dedicatio ad Regem, - - -	117
Ode on the Death of a Lady, - - -	120
Anus Sæcularis, - - -	121
The Cricket, - - -	124
Ad Grillum, - - -	125
Reciprocal Kindness the Primary Law of Nature, - - -	128
Mutua Benevolentia Primaria Lex Naturæ est, - - -	129
Solitudo Regia Richmondiensis, - - -	132
Ad Davidem Cook, Nocturnum Custodem, - - -	133
In Obitum Roussæi, Coll. T. Servi a Cubiculis, - - -	135
Epitaphium in Canem, - - -	136
Epitaphium in Canem, - - -	138
Ad Johannem Perkins, Astrologum Cantabrigiensem, - - -	ib.
Denner's Old Woman, - - -	140

	Page
Denneri Anus, - - - - -	141
Agens et Patiens sunt simul, - - - - -	142
Idem agit Idem, - - - - -	143
Simile agit in Simile, - - - - -	144
The Parrot, - - - - -	145
Iter per Tamisin, - - - - -	147
Fanaticus, - - - - -	152
The Fanatic, - - - - -	153
Novarica, - - - - -	154
Ad Heemskirkum, - - - - -	155
Hobsoni Lex, - - - - -	156
Pietas Rubeculæ, - - - - -	157
The Cantab, - - - - -	158
Eques Academicus, - - - - -	159
The Thracian, - - - - -	160
Thrax - - - - -	161
Lacrymæ Pictoris, - - - - -	162
The Tears of a Painter, - - - - -	163
Verulamium, - - - - -	164
In Effigiem Dominæ Catharinæ Hyde, - - - - -	165
Ad Richardum Lamb, - - - - -	166
Reconciliatrix, - - - - -	167
Ode Magistri Gulielmi Shakespear, - - - - -	168
In Posthumam Effigiem Johannis Fernor, Arm, &c. - - - - -	169
Schola Rhetorices, - - - - -	170
Canis et Echo, - - - - -	171
Crura Adscititia, - - - - -	172
In Fenestram Septentrionalem Fani Westmonasteriensis - - - - -	173
Alexander et Xerxes, - - - - -	ib.
The Cause Won, - - - - -	174
Plus scire oportet, quam loqui, - - - - -	ib.
Victoria Forensis, - - - - -	175
Certamen Musicum, - - - - -	ib.
Strada's Nightingale, - - - - -	176
Stradæ Philomela, - - - - -	177
Pyramis, - - - - -	ib.
Thestylis Coqua, - - - - -	178
Rosa: ad Stellam, - - - - -	ib.
Cantatrices, - - - - -	179
Ad Gulielmum Hogarth, - - - - -	181
Non es, quod simulas, - - - - -	182
Oceanus Prædator et Restitutor, - - - - -	183

	Page
Parentis Sollicitudo,	183
A Manual, more ancient than the art of Printing, and not to be found in any Catalogue,	184
Manuale Typographia omni antiquius, nulli usquam Librorum insertum Catalogo,	185
Existentiæ Entium incorporeorum colligi potest Lu- mine Naturæ,	189
Rationes Boni et Mali sunt æternæ et immutabiles,	191
Lockius non rectè statuit de Particula Anglicana. <i>But,</i>	194
Fluxus et Refluxus Maris pendent ab Actionibus Solis et Lunæ,	195
Mundus non fuit ab æterno,	198
Ἐξαιρουτον,	200
Ad Tempus,	204
Mola Juventutis Restauratrix,	206
Cornicula,	208
The Jackdaw,	209
Conspicillum,	211
In Edictum Regis Georgii Secundi de recudendis Nummis Aurcis,	212
Pons Westmonasteriensis,	<i>ib.</i>
Milliaria,	213
Caupo Mediator,	214
Regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi,	215
Cicindela,	216
The Glowworm,	217
Ode Nuptialis,	219
Hæredis Luctus,	221
Bombyx,	222
The Silkworm,	223
Regnare volo,	224
Ἄωρον Ἀδωρον,	225
Apes,	226
Ingenia in Occulto,	<i>ib.</i>
Dignitas et Otium,	227
Stephanum Duck,	228
Suicida,	<i>ib.</i>
Ἀρχιτέκτων,	229
Artis est celare Artem,	<i>ib.</i>
Iris portabilis,	230
Quis sit Patientia, quicquid corrigere est Nefas,	<i>ib.</i>
Veritas et Amicitia,	231

	Page
Ænigma,	232
An Ænigma,	233
Labor Inepturum	234
In Nuptias Serenissimi Auransis Principis,	235
Nemo miser nisi comparatus,	236
Ignavum Fucos Pecus a Præsepibus arcent,	<i>ib.</i>
No Sorrow peculiar to the Sufferer,	237
Phœbe Ornatrix,	<i>ib.</i>
Odor Lucri,	238
Decor inemptus,	239
Limax,	240
The Snail,	241
Πάντα Γέλως,	242
Si propius stes, te capiat minus,	243
Innocens Prædatrix,	244
The Innocent Thief,	245
Vulgus non rectum videt,	246
Usus Quadrigarum,	247
Passeres Indigenæ; Coll. Trin. Cant. Commensales	248
Sparrows Self-Domesticated in Trin. Coll. Camb.,	249
Planetæ sunt habitabiles,	250
Camera Obscura,	252
Deus est cognoscibilis Lumine Naturæ,	255
Laterna Megalographica,	257
Sonus propagatur per Aërem,	260
Defendit Numerus,	263
Pauper Johannes; poculum sic dictum,	264
Sella pacifica,	265
Perveniri ad Summum nisi ex Principiis non potest,	<i>ib.</i>
Spe Finis,	266
Optimum est Convivium, in quod Choraules non venit,	<i>ib.</i>
The Maze,	267
Quod tibi vis, id alteri et tu feceris,	<i>ib.</i>
Nulli te facias nimis Sodalcm,	268
Minorem ne lædas, cave,	<i>ib.</i>
Familiarity Dangerous,	269
Consule, quid valeant Humcri,	270
Obsunt Auroribus Artes,	<i>ib.</i>
Ut vivas, vigila,	<i>ib.</i>
Tempore nil facias alieno,	271

— τὸ μεταξύ μεριμνῶ,

• Ἦώς ἔμα σοι κλαύσω, πὼς ἄμα σοι γελάσω. 272

	Page
Sis quod vis, dummodo sis aliquid,	271
E Turribus altis dat Campana Sonum,	272
In Obitum Decani Aldrich,	<i>ib.</i>
Fallere credentem non Res operosa,	273
Epilogue to the Adelpbi, spoken by Canthara,	274
Epilogus Cantharæ ad Terentii Adelpheꝝ,	275
Respue quod non es,	276
Grande Doloris Ingenium,	277
Prologue to Ignoramus, by Antonfus,	278
Epilogus Æthiopissæ, ad Terentii Eunuchum,	279
Epilogue to Andria, by Simo,	280
Prologus ad Terentii Andriam,	281
Epilogus Lesbire Obstetricis,	282
Epilogus Critonis ad Terentii Andriam,	283
Epilogue to Ignoramus,	285
Epilogus ad Eunuchum,	286
Epilogue to Harry the Fourth,	287
De Musto,	288
Inest sua Gratia parvis,	290
Magnas territat Urbes Rumor,	<i>ib.</i>
Poteris tutior esse Domi,	<i>ib.</i>
Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori,	291
Suave est ex magno tollere Acervo,	<i>ib.</i>
Eutrapelus cuicunque nocere volebat Vestimenta dabat præiosa,	<i>ib.</i>
Dant Animos Socii,	292
Vos non Vobis,	<i>ib.</i>
Parcs cum paribus facillime congregantur,	<i>ib.</i>
Dicite Defectus Solis,	293
Plus ultra,	<i>ib.</i>
Aliorum obsequere Studiis,	<i>ib.</i>
On an open Grave,	294
In Obitum Magistri Hanbury,	<i>ib.</i>
In effossum Sepulchrum,	295
Amica Silentia,	296
Votum,	<i>ib.</i>
In Obitum Magistri Cotes,	297
In Statuam Sepulchralem Infantis dormientis,	<i>ib.</i>
Memoriæ sacrum Benjaminî Ferrers, &c.	<i>ib.</i>
Carmen Lapidarium,	299
Epitaphia,	<i>ib.</i>
A Letter from the Author to a young Lady,	309
A Letter from the Author to his Wife,	315

**POEMS, TRANSLATIONS.**

## POEMS, TRANSLATIONS,

THE

### SONG OF THE THREE CHILDREN.

WHATE'ER God's fiat did from nothing raise,

Stupendous product of the first six days,

O bless your Maker, your Creator, praise.

In this let jarring elements agree,

Or make from discord sweetest harmony.

Ye sons of light made by his power divine ;

~~By~~ his reflected beams it is you shine ;

Your hallelujahs in the chorus join,

That, far as creatures can, your praise may prove

-- Great as his power, and endless as his love.



POEMATA, VERSIONES;

&c.

CANTICUM TRIUM ISRAELITARUM.

Vos o, Jehovahæ sacra potentia  
Quæcunque verbo fecit amabili;  
In ordinem quæcunque certum  
Tam bene disposuit Creator;  
Sublime carmen dicite, dicite  
Sublime numen : perpetuum Dei  
Unaque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

Æterna cæli vos habitacula,  
Excelsiores spirituûm domus;  
Vos quæ triumphis personatis  
Angelicis, superumque cantu.  
Cæleste carmen jungite, jungite  
Cæleste nostro : perpetuum Dei  
Unaque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.



Praise him, ye heavens, long as your frame shall last,  
 Who like a curtain spread the azure waste,  
 And in your happy realms his throne has placed :  
     His utmost splendour still to' you appears ;  
     O tune in praise the music of your spheres.

Waters, that by the Almighty placed above,  
 Fixed as your firmament for ever prove :  
 Praise him whose spirit did on the waters move ;  
     Who made you free from winds and storms below  
     Whose praise can never ebb, nor ever flow.

Thrones, potentates, dominions, powers on high,  
 Acknowledge your superior in the sky ;  
 And bless the universal Majesty,  
     Whose word 's omnipotent, whose will is fate,  
     The only powerful, and the only great.

Praise him, O sun ; he on the etherial throne  
 Without eclipses has for ever shone.

CANTICUM TRIUM ISRAELITARUM.

Vos suaviores Canticorum chori,  
Quæ plectra, voces quæ liquidæ sonant,  
• Laudate (nam laudare vestrum est)  
• Harmonia potiore numen :  
Docete cæcumen numine dignius,  
Docete cæcumen : perpetuum Dei  
• Unaque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

Vos, cæculæ undæ, quæ super ardui  
Convexa cæli nubila volvitis ?  
Vos jam Jehovah paritura  
Si jubeat recreare terram ;  
Parete nobis (æqua rogabimus)  
Parete nobis : perpetuum Dei  
Unaque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

O Angelorum turba seraphica,  
Et principatus, tam varii licet  
Sint ordines, omnes eundem  
Concinite egrægium Jehovah :  
Laudate nostrum carminibus patrem,  
Laudate vestrum : perpetuum Dei  
Unaque nobiscum favorem  
• Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

O qui benigno lumine ducitis  
Lætentis anni tempora, vos vagi

And gives thee light, and is like thee but o'er.

Praise him, O moon, in borrow'd lustre bright,

In this be fixed, thou changing queen of night.

Ye twinkling stars of light, your praises shew,

'Tis he that does your names and numbers know,

Alike inscrutable to all below.

Each star that does to man its beams dispense ;

Praise him, as if inspired by some intelligence.

Praise him, ye gentle and refreshing showers,

Praise him, ye dews ; whose pearly moisture pours

Odours and beauties on the vernal flowers.

Whom more should choose to exalt his name than you ?

He father is of rain, begetter of the dew.

Ye winds, that, where you please, your sound may send,

In hymns of joy your pious breathings spend

Oh ! praise him without bound, and without end

CANTICUM TRIUM ISRAELITARUM.

Igves, diurnos ut labores,  
Sic renovate melos diurnum.

Vidistis ambo, quot dederit bona.  
Monstrastis ambo : perpetuum Dei  
Ergoque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

O multa stellarum agmina lucida,  
Fulget decore queis variata nox,  
Narrate laudes, vos, Jehovah,  
Sideribus numerosiores.

Vos et choreas ducere, vos simul  
Cantare nostis : perpetuum Dei  
Ergoque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

Dulces tenellis o pluviae satis,  
Latique rores imbribus humidis :  
Languentibus qui colla mane  
Floribus erigitis, referte  
Ut dona numen vos imitantia,  
Ut dona mittat ; perpetuum Dei  
Unaque nobiscum favorem  
Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

Venti tonantes flamine turbido,  
(Nam fertur alis plus vice simplicee  
Ruisse vestris obvolutus  
Omnipotens per iuane vastum)

THE SONG OF THE THREE CHILDREN.

Who with majestic pomp, and terror join'd, ..  
Rides charioting on clouds, and walks on wings of  
wind.

Ye flames, exalt the universal choir ;  
On zeal, bright as yourselves, to God aspire ;  
God, a consuming, and a harmless fire :  
Whose falling fires Elijah's foes could taste,  
Who shone in Moses' bush a lambent flame.

Ye winter's chillness, and ye summer's sun,  
That round the year in stated periods run,  
Praise him in your eternal antiphon,  
Who, when the fatal flood of old was past,  
Promis'd the seasons with the world should last.

Ye honey-dews of May, like vapours rise,  
Exhaled in praises to your native skies ;  
And hoary frost, which o'er the meadow lies .

- Vox laudatur vestra, per aëra
- Vox audiat : perpetuum Dei
- Unaque nobiscum favorem
- Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

- O torridi ignes, dicite principem ;
- Flammæ, deorum dicite principem ;
- Circumdatus namque ipse flammis
- Æthereos sedet inter ignes.
- Ut nos canamus, vos facitis : simul
- Canatis ipsi ; perpetuum Dei ,
- Unaque nobiscum favorem
- Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

- Alterna brumæ tempora frigida,
- Brumæ sequacis post spatium breve
- Æstatis, et tu rursus æstas
- Mox vicibus reditura certis ;
- Alterna semper carmina dicite,
- (Alterna musæ carmina diligunt)
- Deique nobiscum favorem
- Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

- O vos per auras quæ sine murmure,
- Lapsu silenti, mollia vellera,
- Descenditis, ne ladat herbas
- Aut segetem boreale frigus ;
- Laudate, non ultra tacitæ, nives
- Laudate Regem : perpetuum Dei

Like ashes scatter'd by his bounteous hand  
Restoring vigour to the wearied land.

Praise him, ye frosts, that bind the earth in chains,  
Praise him, ye cold, that human force restrains,  
Dead'ning the sense, and thrilling in the veins.

His praise for ever be by you extoll'd,  
• Tamed with ardours by th' extreme of cold.

Praise him, you frost, long as the frozen sea  
In midst of storms enjoys a calm by thee ;  
And spotless snow, the type of purity ;  
In all your figur'd shapes his glory show,  
Forget not heaven above, when fall'n on earth below.

Be this your business, ye laborious days,  
And silent nights silver'd with glimmering rays ;  
Exempt from every work, but that of praise.

Whose piercing eye does equal power display  
In darkest midnight, and in brightest day.

Praise him, O light, in heavenly beams array'd ;  
Parent of day, and first of beings, shade ;  
Praise him, who reign'd before the world was made ;  
Who dwells in brightness, and who rides in night,  
Majestic darkness, and alluring light.

Unique nobiscum favorem

Perpetuo celebrate plausu.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ætæra desunt, authoris morte interrupta.



Ye clouds with sulphur charg'd, his praise resound,  
 Louder than thunder in your caverns bound;  
 Lightnings, that quickly die, and dying wound,  
     Ere yet your momentary flash is done,  
     Praise him, whose lustre can be never gone.

Praise him, O earth, whilst thou thyself shalt last :  
 Thy solid orb in liquid æther placed,  
 Tho' hung on nothing, is for ever fast :  
     Praise him whose being is sustain'd by none ;  
     Himself is centre of himself alone.

Ye mounts and hills, crown'd with a pompous load  
 Of groves, where idols placed their old abode,  
 Resound the praises of a real God,  
     Who show'd his godness, who proclaim'd his will,  
     On Horeb's mountain, and on Sina's hill.

Praise him, ye greens, by fruitful nature born,  
 And rising crops that plenteous vales adorn  
 Where zephyrs rustle thro' the wavy corn ;  
     Who clothes in greater state each springing green  
     Than that which drew from far the southern queen.

Ye wells and streams, your source of moisture know,  
 Who made, when urged of old his pow'r to show,  
 Forth from th' obedient rock the waters flow.  
     Nor is the fountain of his praises dry,  
     But unexhausted stores for ever will supply.

Ye rivers, bear his praise to every land,  
Praise him, ye seas, by whose supreme command  
Your greatest rage is bounded by the sand.  
No bounds or limits are assigned you here,  
Nor can your utmost forces go too far.

Praise him, ye whales, and all the silver train,  
That, on the fifth day made, the watery main  
Within its spacious bosom does contain :  
His praise, ye fish, by you be always sung,  
Tho' mute, to bless your Maker, find a tongue.

Praise him, ye fowls, exalt his name, whate'er  
Or skims the water, or divides the air,  
Who clothes and feeds you with paternal care.  
Repeat his praise to every echoing dale,  
Ye morning lark, and evening nightingale.

Praise him, ye beasts, that shady forests sway,  
Who feeds the lions roaring for their prey,  
Ye tamer kinds, that human force obey,  
Present your praise, more grateful to the skies  
Than thousands of you'slain in sacrifice.

Adore, ye sons of men, his awful name,  
Tho' form'd of earth fill'd with ethereal flame,  
Cast in the noblest, and the finest frame.  
Let lordly man his sovereign's praise declare,  
And beautiful woman bless the truly fair.

Let faithful Abram's race their off'rings bring,  
 By tuneful David taught his praise to sing,  
 Their guide, their legislator, and their king:  
     Who spread o'er Egypt's land substantial night,  
     Who with a longer sun did Joshua's faith requite.

Ye priests of God, let praise like incense rise,  
 Tho' Corah's sons your order may despise,  
 And wish the priest himself a sacrifice.  
 Praise him for others too, and thus commend  
 Your greatest en'mies to your only friend.

Praise him, his servants who have learnt to see,  
 There's nought so sweet as this captivity,  
 From whence 'tis greatest bondage to be free.  
 Praise him, whose power can grant whate'er you move,  
 Whose ears will hear your prayers, for he is love.

Ye righteous souls, untainted with your clay,  
 Spring thro' the vast expanse and wing your way,  
 To reach the confines of eternal day.  
 Celestial anthems sing with scraphs join'd,  
 And souls unbodied bless the almighty mind.

Ye humble men, whom self-admiring pride,  
 With all its baits, could never draw aside,  
 Praise him, whose love does o'er the meek preside  
     Who throws the purple tyrants from their seat,  
     And makes the poor of spirit rich and great.

Ye Jewish youths, his wond'rous praises tell,  
 Whose presence could thè raging flames repel,  
 And turn to heaven the punishment of hell ;  
 Who on submissive fire triumphant rode,  
 The man assuming, to declare the God.

All glory, praise, dōminion, majesty,  
 Now and for everlasting ages, be  
 To the essential One, and co-eternal Threc !

## HYMN THE FIRST.

1.

WHEN all thy mercies, O my God,  
 My rising soul surveys,  
 Transported with the view I'm lost  
 In wonder, love, and praise.

II.

O how shall words with equal warmth,  
 The gratitude declare,  
 That glows within my ravish'd breast!  
 But thou canst read it there.

III.

Thy providence my life sustain'd,  
 And all my wants redrest,  
 When in the silent womb I lay,  
 And hung upon the breast.

IV.

To all my weak complaints and cries  
 Thy mercy lent an ear,  
 Ere yet my feeble thoughts had learnt  
 To form themselves in pray'r.

V.

Unnumber'd comforts to my soul  
 Thy tender care bestow'd,  
 Before my infant heart conceiv'd  
 From whom those comforts flow'd.

## HYMNUS PRIMUS.

Cum misericordias recolligo, tua  
 Paterna quas, Jehova, cura contulit,  
 Suspensa cogitando, mens hæret mea,  
 Amorne major fiet, an admiratio.

## II.

Quæ verba, quæ pietatis eloquentia  
 Ardore eodem gratias effabatur,  
 Quo pectus intus concipit ! sed gaudium,  
 Quod fervet intus, tu legis, tu intelligis.

## III.

Tua cura, præsens semper, et semper vigil,  
 Me conditum uteri vidit in silentio,  
 Eademque cura me secuta est provida,  
 Cum matris ad mammam pependi infantulus.

## IV.

Quos edidit questus meæ imbecillitas  
 Infantia, tua auris accepit statim ;  
 Cum mens tenella, cogitare nec potis,  
 Colligere nondum noverat sese in preces.

## V.

Quæ nullus æquat computus, solamina  
 Tua administravit mihi indulgentia ;  
 Infantulum cor antequam resciverat,  
 A fonte quo profluxerint tot munera.

When in the slipp'ry paths of youth  
With heedless steps I ran,  
Thine arm unseen convey'd me safe,  
And led me up to man.

## VII.

Through hidden dangers, toils, and deaths,  
It gently cleared my way,  
And through the pleasing snares of vice,  
More to be fear'd than they.

## VIII.

When worn with sickness, oft hast thou  
With health renew'd my face;  
And when in sins and sorrows sunk,  
Reviv'd my soul with grace.

## IX.

Thy bounteous hand, with worldly bliss,  
Has made my cup run o'er;  
And in a kind and faithful friend  
Has doubled all my store.

## X.

Ten thousand thousand precious gifts  
My daily thanks employ;  
Nor is the least a cheerful heart,  
That tastes those gifts with joy.

## XI.

Through ev'ry period of my life,  
Thy goodness I'll pursue;  
And after death, in distant worlds,  
The glorious theme renew.

## VI.

Cum per juvenatæ lubricas decurrerem,  
Incogitans, animique præceps, semitas,  
Tua alma sospitavit occulte manus,  
Ævumque me provexit ad maturius.

## VII.

Per multa mortis abditæ discrimina  
Aperta eunti et tuta porrecta est via,  
Vitique blandimenta per fallacia,  
Periculum præ cæteris ferentia.

## VIII.

Cum morbi acutiore vi tabescerem,  
Me sanitate recreasti sæpius,  
Et cum gravarer crimine et doloribus,  
Tua revocavit in salutem gratia.

## IX.

Tuæ, Jehova, largitati debeo,  
Quod sat superque me beârit copia,  
Eamque unicus copiam consortio  
Dulci quod unus et quod alter auxerit.

## X.

Pretiosa mille dona de die in diem,  
Et mille millies repostunt gratias,  
Et inter illa dona cor lætabile,  
Oblata quod pio accipit cum gaudio.

## XI.

Vitæ per omne stadium, adultus et senex,  
Benignitatem prædicando prosequar ;  
Amabilemque, hoc corpus exutus, thesin  
Redintegrabo sæculorum in sæcula.



## XII.

When nature fails, and day and night  
Divide thy works no more,  
My ever-grateful heart, O Lord,  
Thy mercy shall adore.

## XIII.

Through all eternity to thee  
A joyful song I'll raise !  
But oh ! eternity's too short  
To utter all thy praise.

## HYMN THE SECOND.

## I.

How are thy servants blest, O Lord !  
How sure is their defence !  
Eternal wisdom is their guide,  
Their help omnipotence.

## II.

In foreign realms and lands remote,  
Supported by thy care,  
Through burning climes I pass'd unhurt,  
And breath'd in tainted air.

## III.

Thy mercy sweeten'd every soil,  
Made ev'ry region please,  
The hoary Alpine hills it warm'd  
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas.

## XII.

Natura cum cesset, nec amplius dies  
 Noctesque per vices opera monstrent tua,  
 Memor usque cor, quæ gratiose feceris,  
 Fideliter revolvēt et venerabitur.

## XIII.

Millena millies per æva canticum  
 Movebo tibi, Jehova, gratitudinis;  
 Sed, o! nimis, nimis est brevis, nec laudibus  
 Vel tota sufficit tuis, æternitas.

## HYMNUS SECUNDUS.

## I.

Quam sunt beati, qui, Jehovā, te colunt!  
 Quam certa tute es te verentibus salus!  
 Æternæ mens eos regit, dux et comes,  
 Et major omnibus potestas adjuvat.

## II.

In exteris regnis, locisque dissitis,  
 Vigilantia securus et salvus tua,  
 Cæli per ardentis peragrabam plagas,  
 Et insalubrem sanus hauriebam aëra.

## III.

Tuus per omne vultus affulsit solum,  
 Solumque fecit omne mihi ut arriserit;  
 Calore temperavit Alpium nives,  
 Tusque complanavit undas æquoris.

## IV.

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,  
How, with affrighted eyes,  
Thou sawst the wide-extended deep  
In all its horrors rise !

## V.

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face.  
And fear in ev'ry heart,  
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,  
O'ercame the pilot's art

## VI.

Yet then from all my griefs, O Lord,  
Thy mercy set me free ;  
While in the confidence of pray'r,  
My soul took hold on thee.

## VII.

For tho' in dreadful whirls we hung,  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,  
Nor impotent to save.

## VIII.

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd,  
Obedient to thy will ;  
The sea, that roar'd at thy command,  
At thy command was still.

## IX.

In midst of dangers, fears, and deaths,  
Thy goodness I'll adore ;  
And praise thee for thy mercies past,  
And humbly hope for more.

## IV.

Recogita mecum, anima mea, recogita,  
Horrore quo perculsa, ponti videris  
Imò ex sinu profunditates erutas.  
Montesque fluctuum imminentes montibus!

## V.

In ore quovis pallidus sedit stupor,  
In corde quovis consilii impotens metus,  
Cum devolutus gurgis intra gurgitem  
Victam gubernatoris artem luserit.

## VI.

Sed salvum et illæsum inter hæc pericula  
Paterna tua me reddidit clementia,  
Dum se recepit anima humen ad tuum,  
Confisa humillimæ precum violentiæ.

## VII.

Prærupto aquarum in monte cum pendimus,  
Cavasque valles ardui despeximus,  
Servare novi te potentem maxime,  
Nec supplices audire præsentem minus.

## VIII.

Procella siluit, dicto obediens tuo  
Ventus recessit, reddita est tranquillitas ;  
Et æquor, imperante te, quod sæviit,  
Idem illud, imperante te, desæviit.

## IX.

In mille versantem asperis laboribus  
Me protinus juvabit et solabitur  
Suavis recensio tot ante-munerum,  
Humilisque plurium et pia expectatio.

My life, if thou preserv'st my life,  
Thy sacrifice shall be ;  
And death, if death must be my doom,  
Shall join my soul to thee.

## HYMN THE THIRD.

## I.

WHEN rising from the bed of death,  
O'erwhelm'd with guilt and fear,  
I see my Maker face to face,  
Oh ! how shall I appear !

## II.

If yet, while pardon may be found,  
And mercy may be sought,  
My heart with inward horror shrinks,  
And trembles at the thought.

## III.

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd  
In majesty severe,  
And sit in judgment on my soul,  
Oh ! how shall I appear !

## IV.

But thou hast told the troubled soul,  
Who does her sins lament,  
The timely tribute of her tears  
Shall endless woe prevent.

X.

Mea vita, vitam si meam dignaberis  
 Servare, tibi, Jehova, consecrabitur;  
 Et mors, futura siquidem est mors portio,  
 Animam meam tibi soli adunatam dabit.

## HYMNUS TERTIUS.

I.

MORIS resuscitatus a cubilibus,  
 Noxa obvolutus totus et metu obrutus,  
 Coram ubi creatori meo, obviis dabor,  
 Quis o! videbor! quo pudore contegar!

II.

Siquis remissioni adhuc restat locus,  
 Nec sera, nimium sera, pœnitentia est;  
 Labasset horrore anima, et in sese fugit,  
 Et cogitando, præggravata contremittit.

III.

Cum te, Jehova, vesties terroribus,  
 Et, pro tribunali sedens, scrutaberis  
 Omiserit quæ quisque, quæ commiserit,  
 Quis o! videbor! quo pudore contegar!

IV.

Menti sed ægræ, criminum quam pœnitet,  
 Hujusce tu promissor es solatii,  
 Quod lacrymarum lenius piaculum  
 Pœnarum acerbiora deprecabitur.

## V.

Then see the sorrows of my heart,  
 Ere yet it be too late,  
 And hear my Saviour's dying groans,  
 To give those sorrows weight.

## VI.

For never shall my soul despair  
 Her pardon to procure,  
 Who knows thy only Son has died,  
 To make that pardon sure.

## A N O D E

TAKEN FROM

THE BEGINNING OF PSALM XIX.

THE spacious firmament on high,  
 With all the blue ethereal sky,  
 The spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,  
 Their great original proclaim.  
 The unwearied sun, from day to day,  
 Does his Creator's pow'r display;  
 And publishes to ev'ry land  
 The work of an almighty hand.

## V.

Si gratiæ nondum ostidm præcluditur,  
 Perpende, numen, quo dolore distrahor ;  
 Et, quæ dolori pondus addant, respice  
 Quæ passus est pro me redemptor vulnera.

## VI.

Ille, ille spes est solus et fiducia,  
 Nec ulla desperabitur remissio,  
 Quam filius dedit tuus salutifer,  
 Et proprio obsignavit emptam sanguine.

## O D E

## PSALMI XIX. DESUMPTA.

## I.

EXPANSA cælorum, profunda cærula,  
 Et arcuati qua patet spatium ætheris,  
 Convexa stellis plena, splendens fabrica,  
 Sui decoris indicant originem.  
 Latus diurnum Sol iter decurrere,  
 Quis ille fons declarat et lucis parens,  
 Et cuique terræ, quam revisit, nunciat  
 Quam sancta se potensque formârit manus.



## II.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,  
And nightly, to the listening earth,  
Repeats the story of her birth ;  
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,  
And all the planets in their turn,  
Confirm the tidings, as they roll,  
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

## III.

What though, in solemn silence, all  
Move round this dark terrestrial ball ?  
What though nor real voice nor sound  
Amidst their radiant orbs be found ?  
In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice,  
For ever, singing as they shine,  
“ The hand that made us is divine.”

## II.

Absente Sole, cum statim vesper suas  
Reducit umbras, Luna carmen excipit,  
Et singulis, ut eunt renarrat noctibus,  
Sui quis ille magnus auctor luminis.  
Quod et planetæ per viçes, quod ignium  
Pro se minorum totus affirmat chorus,  
Et dum movetur quisque certis legibus,  
Utrumque veritate pervadit polum.

## III.

Solenniore quamlibet silentio  
Circum hunc opacum orbem feruntur omnia,  
Nec ulla clare vox ab extra, nec sonus  
Tot lucidos auditur inter ordines;  
Auditur intus, quam canoris vocibus,  
Quibusque cælum ferveat concentibus,  
Ut hunc in hymnum concinat frequentia,  
“ Divinus est, qui nos creavit, artifex.”

## ON THE ASCENSION.

YE numerous hosts of angels bright,  
 Your winged multitudes prepare,  
 In all your grandeur to attend  
 The king of glory thro' the air.

O make your sweetest harmony,  
 As he triumphant takes his flight;  
 Towering on high above the sun,  
 Thro' realms immense of spacious light.

In choicest hymns, melodious throng,  
 Salute the conqueror, your king;  
 In joyful lays and loudest strains,  
 Ye blest, your God returning sing.

And now, in majesty divine,  
 He sits enrob'd by 's Father's side;  
 But still vouchsafes to intercede  
 For sinful man, for whom he died.

Then, man, thy dear Redeemer bless,  
 With thankful heart, as they above;  
 With them begin a song of praise,  
 A song as endless as his love.

## ON ALL SAINTS' DAY.

HAIL ye, whose sacred multitudes  
 In numbers cannot be exprest ;  
 Hail ye, that fill with winged crowds  
 The joyful regions of the blest ;  
 To you our humble verse we bring ;  
 'Tis you instruct us how to sing.

Ye blest attendants of your Lord,  
 While he vouchsaf'd on earth to preach,  
 By him as Messengers the word  
 Throughout the world sent forth to teach ;  
 'Twas you the happy tidings brought,  
 Yourselves performing what you taught.

Ye prophets, who with ardent zeal  
 And knowledge heavenly possest,  
 To future ages did reveal  
 The secrets of Jehovah's breast ;  
 'Twas you, enlighten'd from above,  
 Foresaw and told that God was love.

You were the church's best defence,  
 Ye martyrs now entron'd on high,  
 Bravely secure in innocence,  
 And boldly resolute to die ;  
 Daring (so firmly ye withstood)  
 In spite of malice to be good.

Go on, ye hosts and armies bright,  
 Your voices, all ye saluts, to raise ;  
 Go on, ye glorious sons of light,  
 Your God and mighty King to praise :  
 While yearly we do here below  
 Acknowledge, what to you we owe.

### IN FESTUM PENTECOSTES.

DISCIPULOS Deus implerāt cum numine voces  
 Cæperunt varias et novæ verba loqui.  
 Advena de Libycis aderat niger Afer arenis,  
 Et cautæ fidens Parthica turba fugæ :  
 Armeniæ populique, et divitis accola Nili,  
 Audierant voces Cappadocesque suas.  
 Vox diversa quidem sonat ; at cum dicere laudes  
 Numinis incipiunt, omnibus una sonat.

### IN IDEM.

Ut Deus afflavit dexter læto omine, sensim  
 Discipulis fervent pectora plena Deo.  
 Numinis auspicio subitus fit mentibus ardor,  
 Et novus accendit fervida corda calor.  
 Sollicitas mentes non ulla pericula terrent,  
 Non urgent ulli pectora mæsta metus.  
 Ad quamvis regionem alacres sunt ire parati.  
 Quosve habet ignotos barbara terra locos.  
 Pergite, successu gens o animosa, Deusque,  
 Quod bene suscipitis vos, bene vertat opus.

## ON THE FEAST OF PENTECOST.

As Babel's lofty towers proudly rise,  
 With bold design aspiring to the skies;  
 The foolish builder's project God confounds,  
 With various languages and different sounds.  
 But when to build his Church th' Almighty came,  
 (Tho' differing the event, the means the same)  
 The gift of languages he did afford  
 To them, whom he ordain'd to preach his word:  
 As knowing that to man he thus had given  
 A surer, better way, to reach at heaven.

## IN FESTUM SANCTI MICHAELIS.

DICITE cœlestem, cœlestis turba, triumphum;  
 Hostis, victores dicite, victus abit.  
 Vix iterum audebit vestrum sibi poscere cœlum,  
 Ad nova vix iterum ducere bella suos.  
 Væ terris! nam fraudem illic meditatur et iras,  
 Et tentat diros ultor, ut ante, dolos.  
 Sæcula sed vobis securâ; ut semper agatis  
 Perpetuam pacem, perpetuosque choros.

## IN FESTUM SANCTI SIMONIS.

O SALVE, populis semper memorande Britannis  
 Dive parens; nam felici tua cura labore

His lucem induxit terris, piceasque removit  
 Erroris tenebras: tu Christum, æternaque cœli  
 Gaudia narrabas animis incognita nostris.  
 O longum maneat nobis tua fama per ævum!  
 Et cum reddiderit numen sua præmia justis.  
 Innumeras inter gentes, longamque nepotum  
 Progeniem, quos ipse, salutis nuncie, cœlo  
 Addideris, laudesque Deum, lauderis et ipse.

### IN NONAS NOVEMBRIS.

Bis nostræ genti meditata inferre ruinam,  
 Immaturus erat bis tibi, Roma, dolus.  
 Successum tibi Papæ quidem promisit; at ille  
 Et mendax vates, et malus auger erat.  
 Visa mihi nimium, Papæ tu credere; Pastor  
 Et falli, et poterit fallere, Roma, tuus.

### IN FESTUM SANCTI ANDREÆ.

AFFIXUM dum, sancte, cruci, lacerataque membra  
 Distentum miseris urgent cruciatibus hostes;  
 Immemor interea pœnæ, ignoransque moveri,  
 Astantem alloqueris populum; narrasque salutis  
 Authorem, et leges et sacra oracula pandis;  
 Quæ Christus majora, et quot discrimina passus  
 Ipse prius tulerat, divini testis amoris.  
 De Christi exemplo dicis te talia ferre,  
 Pro Christo subiisse vel his graviora paratum.

Mœrentes stant circum homines, imaque reconduunt  
Mente sonos, fidum genus, incertique quid optent :  
Te dulces nolunt moriendo abrumpere voces ;  
Protrahere ingentes nolunt vivendo dolores.

## IN FESTUM DIVI THOMÆ.

EN, Thoma, en inhians divino in corpore vulnus,  
En crucis et clavi livida signa vide !  
Credulus hinc Christum agnoscas, dum vulnera monstrat  
Quæ digito explores, vulnera Christus habet.  
Hinc tibi, dive, fidem, hinc aliis confirmat ; et ipse  
Quod dubites, alios non dubitare sinit.

## IN CALENDAS JANUARI.

JANE pater, gemino cernis qui tempora vultu,  
Qui finem annorum, principiumque vides ;  
Tempora prospicias nascentia, et omine læto  
Distinguat faustos candidus ordo dies.  
Ferratis cohibe foribus tristem intus crynuin,  
Improba nec poscat civicus arma furor.  
Incipiat, precor, auspiciis felicibus annus,  
Et, quibus auspiciis incipit annus, eat.

## IN EPIPHANIAM.

ITE domum reduces, et gaudia dicite vestra ;  
Omine lætantes sideris ite, magi.



Vidistis totum implevit qui numine cælum,  
 Inter mugitus hic recubare boum.  
 Vidistis blandum infantem, qui regna reliquit.  
 Ut multa in terris, heu ! mala multa ferat :  
 O humiles animos ! divini o pigrius amoris !  
 Quod Deus hic noster, quis Deus alter aget ?

### IN RESURRECTIONEM.

DIVINIS rediit clarus honoribus  
 En Christus domitis victor ab inferis !  
 Devictoque sepulchro  
 Messiah egreditur novus.

Deceptam rabiem, consilia et dolos  
 Judæum doleat vulgus inutiles ;  
 Quod possint nihil ultra  
 Iræque et furor impotens :

Si multis laceratus cruciatibus,  
 Si poteras, Christe, mori, diu  
 Non poteras mori.

### HYMNUS PASCHALIS.

QUEM pæferebas, horror ubi tuus,  
 O orce, nondum funeribus satur ?  
 Victoriæ, quas jactitabas,  
 O ubi sunt, avidum sepulchrum ?

Mors et sepulchrum, cedite, cedite,  
 Vinculis solutis; nam moritur modo,  
 Ut vincat, et victor resurgit  
 Ad superos Deus, ut triumphet.

## IN REDITUM CAROLI SECUNDI,

MAII XXIX.

Lux alma et cresso semper signanda lapillo est.  
 Carole, quæ regnis te, tibi regna dedit;  
 Quæ non ut semper patriæ vagus exul abesses  
 Passa, dedit manibus debita sceptrâ tuis.  
 Qua scelus extinctum positis civilibus armis,  
 Qua furor et dirus seditionis amor.  
 O date, Dii, sacratam habeant hanc usque nepotes;  
 Ut suus huic luci sit, date, semper honos.  
 Caroliden lux una dedit, lux reddidit una,  
 Dicite, num majus quid dedit una dies?

## IN MILTONUM.

MAXIMUS antiquis venisti manibus hospes  
 Jam tandem, nitidoque graves in marmore vultus  
 Erigis, o decus, o tanti laus optima tecti!  
 Nec talis prisco Chaucerus conditur ingens  
 Intumulo pater, aut vario modulamine dulcis  
 Spenserus, non arte pares, non divitis haustu  
 Cæstaliæ tanto, liquidive aspergine fontis.

Ipse nova virtute ingentes fortior ausus  
 Aggrederis, vates, validoque agis impete mirum  
 Certus iter, cursusque novos ultra avia longe  
 Limina inusarum, veterisque cacumina Pindi :  
 Quantus per Graias olim mirabilis urbes  
 Ibat Mæonides, divumque ferebat honorem :  
 Quantus in attonitis volitabat rupibus Orpheus :  
 Ille deum sanctas stirpes et nomina vates  
 Æternumque canit decus, antiquosque labores,  
 Aut hominum genus, aut diæ primordia lucis ;  
 Turbatasque domos superis, immissaque bella,  
 Immanes ausus ! tum victis tartara triste  
 Effugium, horrentesque umbras. Stupet undique  
 turba

Fulgura verborum et docti miracula cantus.  
 Tale tuum carmen nobis. Quin pulchra recludis  
 Hortorum spatia, irriguisque ingentia campis  
 Flumina concelebras, primævi regna parentis :  
 At dulcis conjux secla inter lucida florum  
 Mollibus invigilat curis, ubi dives opacat  
 Umbra toros, myrtusque viret, dubiique rubores  
 Nascuntur violis, et se crocus induit auro.  
 Post autem, rupto fatali fœdere, tristis  
 Exilii pœnas subeuntes rura peragrant  
 Sola simul trepido gressu, ambiguique viarum.  
 Limina dilectasque domos feralia flammis  
 Tela nitent circum et sævæ formidinis ora :  
 Tam facili polles citharæ moderamine, tanto  
 Nunine verborum, variarumque uberæ rerum

Ingenio : ergo animos quædam divina voluptas  
Percipit, aut trepidos sensus perlabitur horror  
Intimus, aut vero perculsi pectora luctu  
Solvimur in lacrymas tecum, et miserescimus ultro.

Salve, sancta mihi sedes, tuque, unice vates,  
Extractumque decus tumuli, et simulacra verendi  
Ipsa senis, laurique confæ, et tu muneris auctor  
Egregii. Tanto signatum nomine marior  
Securum decus et seros sibi vindicet annos.

## COLIN'S COMPLAINT.

BY NICHOLAS ROWE.

DESPAIRING beside a' clear stream,  
 A shepherd forsaken was laid ;  
 And while a false nymph<sup>t</sup> was his theme,  
 A willow supported his head.  
 The winds, that blew over the plain,  
 To his sighs with a sigh did reply ;  
 And the brook, in return to his pain,  
 Ran mournfully murmuring by.

Alas ! silly swain that I was !  
 Thus sadly complaining, he cried ;  
 When first I beheld that fair face,  
 'Twere better by far I had died :  
 She talk'd, and I blest the dear tongue ;  
 When she smil'd, 'twas a pleasure too great :  
 I listen'd, and cry'd, when she sung,  
 Was nightingale ever so sweet !

How foolish was I to believe,  
 She could doat on so lowly a clown !  
 Or, that her fond heart would not grieve,  
 To forsake the fine folk of the town !  
 To think that a beauty so gay,  
 So kind and so constant would prove ,  
 Or go clad like our maidens in grey,  
 Or live in a cottage on love !

## CORYDON QUERENS.

DECEPTQS pastor secum meditatus amores  
 Ad ripam jacuit prætereuntis aquæ ;  
 Dumque recensebat falsæ perjuriam nympha,  
 Lassatum salices sustinere caput.  
 Audierant. zephyri vocem gemitusque dolentis,  
 Et mæstis venti congemuere sonis :  
 Audierat rivus ; resonunq̃ue ad murmura murmur,  
 Et questum ad questus ingeminavit, aqua.

Ah miserum Corydonem ! et durum ante omnia fatum !  
 Tristibus his lacrymans ingemit ille modis ,  
 Adspexi vultum, lethoque (heu sidera iniqua !)  
 Ex illo intuitu quot graviora tuli !  
 Nusquam tutus eram ; Daphnæ mihi dulcis imago  
 Ridentis, dulcis sermo loquentis erat !  
 Seu canerët, blando captus modulamine, quando  
 Tam suave, exclamo, tu, Philomela, canes !

Sæpe quidem dixi, Miserebitur illa ; sed unde  
 Tam nostræ fieret rusticitatis amans ?  
 Unde urbis splendorem ea sciret, opesque superbas  
 Sordibus exiguæ posthabuisse casæ !  
 Credebam tamen ignarus ; rebarque quod esset  
 Inter divitias invenienda fides :  
 Quod crassæ possent vestes, victusque placere  
 Rusticus, atque humili sub lare castus amor.

What tho' I have skill to complain !  
 Tho' the muses my temples have crown'd !  
 What tho', when they hear my soft strain,  
 The virgins sit weeping around !  
 Ah, Colin ! thy hopes are in vain,  
 Thy pipe and thy laurel resign ;  
 Thy false one inclines to a swain,  
 Whose music is sweeter than thine :

And you, my companions so dear,  
 Who sorrow to see me betray'd,  
 Whatever I suffer, forbear,  
 Forbear to accuse the false maid.  
 Tho' through the wide world I should range,  
 'Tis in vain from my fortune to fly :  
 'Twas her's to be false and to change ;  
 'Tis mine to be constant and die.

If, while my hard fate I sustain,  
 In her breast any pity is found,  
 Let her come with the nymphs of the plain,  
 And see me laid low in the ground.  
 The last humble boon that I crave,  
 Is to shade me with cypress and yew ;  
 And when she looks down in my grave,  
 Let her own that her shepherd was true.

Quid mihi, apollinea cingar quod tempora lauro,  
Ut querulæ nôrim tangere fila lyræ?  
Quid prodest, molles numeros siquando movebam,  
Virginæ circum quod maduere genæ?  
Ah, nihil est, Corydon, Phœbi cur munera jactes!  
Nec lyra jam decori, nec tibi laurus erit.  
Est novus, est Daphnæ felicior ignis; et illi  
Dulcior est calamus, callidiorque manus.

Vos tamen hinc, comitum pars o carissima, amici,  
Quis mecum luctus sunt, sociusque dolor,  
Parcite vos, quicquid dederint mihi fata ferendum,  
Parcite vos Daphnen insimulare doli.  
Si toto vagus orbe feror, comitatur euntem  
Me mea sors, nulla dissocianda fuga:  
Quamvis inteream, Daphne mutabitur usque;  
Inteream quamvis, usque fidelis ero.

Siquid adhuc poterunt mollescere corda, nec omnis  
Ex inclementi pectore fugit amor;  
Agrestes inter decoret mea funera nymphas,  
Membraque supremo det tumulanda rogo.  
Hoc mihi concedat saltem, non multa roganti,  
Nudaque cupressi frondibus ossa tegat;  
Reliquias urna positas ubi viderit, Urna,  
Reliquias fidi, dicat, amantis habes.



Then to her new love let her go,  
And deck her in golden array ;  
Be finest at ev'ry fine show.  
And frolick it all the long day :  
While Colin, forgotten and gone,  
• No more shall be talk'd of, or seen,  
Unless when beneath the pale moon  
His ghost shall glide over the green.

## WILLIAM AND MARGARET,

BY DAVID MALLET.

WHEN all was wrapt in dark midnight,  
And all were fast asleep,  
In glided Margaret's grimly ghost,  
And stood at William's feet.

Her face was like the April morn,  
Clad in a wintry cloud ;  
And clay-cold was her lily-hand,  
That held the sable shroud.

So shall the fairest face appear,  
When youth and years are flown ;  
Such is the robe that kings must wear,  
When death has reft their crown.

Num gemmis multoque nitens lasciviat auro,  
 Igne novo felix, deliciisque novis ;  
 Perpetuum, nitidas inter nitidissima nymphas,  
 Saltibus absumat lætitiaque diem.  
 Longum abes int̃erea, Corydon, longumque licēbit  
 Absis ; te tacitum nox tenebræque premunt :  
 Ni tua fors, terræ immineat cum pallida luna,  
 Lurida vicinum transvolet umbra nemus.

THYRSIS ET CHLOE.

OMNIA nox tenebris, tacitaque involverat umbra,  
 Et fessos homines vinxerat alta quies ;  
 Cum valvæ patuere, et gressu illapsa silenti,  
 Thyrsidis ad læctum stabat imago Chloes.

Vultus erat, qualis lacrymosi vultus Aprilis,  
 Cui dubia hyberno conditur imbre dies ;  
 Quaque sepulchralem a pedibus collegit amictum,  
 Candidior nivibus, frigidiorque manus.

Cumque dies aberunt molles, et læta juvenus,  
 Gloria pallebit, sic, Cyparissi, tua :  
 Cum mors decutiet capiti diademata, regum  
 Ilac erit in trabea conspiciendus honos.

Her bloom was like the springing flower,  
That sips the silver dew ;  
The rose was budded in her cheek,  
And opening to the view.

But love had, like the canker-worm,  
Consum'd her early prime :  
The rose grew pale, and left her cheek ;  
She died before her time.

Awake, she cried, thy true love calls,  
Come from her midnight grave ;  
Now let thy pity hear the maid,  
Thy love refus'd to save.

This is the dark and fearful hour,  
When injur'd ghosts complain ,  
Now dreary graves give up their dead,  
To haunt the faithless swain.

Bethink thee, William, of thy fault,  
Thy pledge, and broken oath ;  
And give me back my maiden vow,  
And give me back my troth.

How could you say my face was fair,  
And yet that face forsake ?  
How could you win my virgin heart,  
Yet leave that heart to break ?

Forma fuit (dum forma fuit) nascentis ad instar  
 Floris, cui cano gemmala rore tumet ;  
 Et Veneres risere, et subrubuere labella,  
 Subrubet ut teneris purpura prima rosis.

Sed lenta exedit tabes mollemque ruborem,  
 Et faciles risus, et juvenile decus :  
 Et rosa paulatim languens nudata reliquit  
 Oscula ; præripuit mors properata Chloen.

Excute te somnis ; nocturno egressæ sepulchro,  
 Evocat infidum Thyrsida fida Chloe :  
 Tandem o ! nunc tandem miserere, audique puellam,  
 Cui tuus invidit vivere durus amor.

Hæ tenebræ querulos manes, hæc elicit hora,  
 Ut tumultis reserent humida claustra suis ;  
 Spectraque discurrunt, perjuri terror amantis :  
 Ut trepidum infestent exagitantque reum.

Thyrsi, tuum crimen, solenne recollige fædus,  
 Et revoca læsos in tua vota deos :  
 Virgineamque fidem, jurataque verba remitte ;  
 Et mea redde mihi vota, resume tua.

Non quæ defixus toties hærere solebas,  
 Qui faciem poteras destituisse meam ?  
 Qui tenerum, et rerum ignarum mihi vincere pectus,  
 Victumque indignis discruciare modis ;

How could you promise love to me,  
And not that promise keep?  
Why did you swear mine eyes were bright,  
Yet leave those eyes to weep?

How could you say, my lip was sweet,  
And made the scarlet pale?  
And why did I, young witless maid,  
Believe the flatt'ring tale?

That face, alas! no more is fair;  
That lip no longer red;  
Dark are mine eyes, now closed in death,  
And ev'ry charm is fled.

The hungry worm my sister is;  
This winding-sheet I wear;  
And cold and weary lasts our night,  
Till that last morn appear.

But hark! the cock has warn'd me hence;  
A long and last adieu!  
Come see, false man! how low she lies,  
That died for love of you.

Now birds did sing, and morning smile,  
And show her glittering head:  
Pale William shook in every limb,  
Then raving left his bed.

Promisso quianam, nimis ah ! promissor, amore,  
 Polliciti poteras immemor esse tui ?  
 Laudatis quianam, nimis ah ! laudator, ocellis  
 Extingui multo passus es imbre faces ?

Dicere cur poteras, labium tibi suave rubescit ;  
 Et facit, ut cedat purpura pallidior ?  
 Dicere cur poteras ? et ego, rudis, inscia virgo,  
 Cur blandum adjuvi credulitate dolum ?

Nulla mihi, heu ! floret facies, quæ floruit : ecce !  
 Quæ rubuere, mihi nulla labella rubent.  
 Mors obsignatos tenebris mihi clausit ocellos ;  
 Gratia desertæ nec super una genæ est.

Germanus mihi vermis edax, depascitur artus  
 Cognatos ; nec adhuc est satiata fames :  
 Et gelidæ et longæ restant mihi tædia noctis,  
 Dum noctem excipiat longa, suprema, dies.

Sed cantu, audistin' ? monuit me gallus abire ;  
 Thyrsi, vale ; longum, perfide Thyrsi, vale !  
 Vise tamen, tumulo quam sit defossa profundo,  
 Quæ miserum urgebat funus amore tui.

Nam volucres cecinere, et festinavit ab ortu,  
 Purpureo risu, sol aperire diem ;  
 Pallidus obstupuit Thyrsis, tremulusque cubili  
 ( Ah tremor ! ah pallor conscius ! ) exiliit.

He hied him to the fatal place  
Where Margaret's body lay,  
And stretch'd him on the green grass turf,  
That wrapt her breathless clay.

And thrice he call'd on Margaret's name,  
And thrice he wept full sore ;  
Then laid his cheek to the cold earth,  
And word spake never more.

THYRSIS ET CHLOE.

Fatalem ad tumulum cursu contendit anhelus,  
Qua jacuit gelida morte soluta Chloe ;  
Cespitemque in viridi, qui subtus flebile textit  
Corpas, se mæstum projiciebat onus.

Terque Chloen gemitu gemit, ter voce vocavit,  
Et bibulam lacrymis ter madefecit humum :  
Nudaque telluri nudæ dans oscula, nunquam  
Aut vocem lacrymis addidit, aut gemitum.



## VOTUM LECTORI S.

HABES in manu, erudite lector, cantiunculam, nec amatorum suspiriis, nec compotorum refertam vociferationibus; sed gravitate et leporibus tam ex æquo temperatam, tam procul a senili remotam morositate, et ab ineptiis puerilibus tam abhorrentem et alienam, ut juvenes exinde, quod præcipiat; et, quod delectet, excerpant seniores.

Materies hujusce poematis ea humanæ felicitatis complectitur argumenta, ad quæ nostra omnium, ætate saltem provectorum, contendunt vota. Nihil magnificum, nihil sumptuosum, nihil homine prudente et bono indignum, præoptatur. Supervacua, et ad veræ jucunditatem vitæ non facientia, repudiantur multa. Ea scilicet declinat noster et aversatur auctor, quæ vel luxuries vitiose, vel lascive, ignavia solet excogitare; satis beatus, si gaudiis, quæ sperando conceperit, nihil intervenerit curarum aut ægritudinis.

Sperantibus, quoad licita et innocua, omnia sunt ibera. Et quoniam pleræque in futuro sunt voluptates, optando facimus præsentiores, et conspectui propius admovemus. Contemplatio est quoddam fruendi genus; et expectatio deliciarum, absentiae quodammodo est solatium. Itaque æquissimo jure licebit voto indulgere nec infaceto nec illiberali, quod venientia senectutis incommoda, si non tota repellere et remorari, diminuere certe potest et delinire.

Diu Anglicis lectoribus placuit, diuque, ut auguramur, placebit celebratum hoc opusculum: et speravimus auctori nostro non injurium fore, si latine etiam legendum exhiberemus. Id certe optavimus, ut iterum exteris, apud quos peregrinatus est, quantum per nos posset, vetus innotesceret hospes; et fama, qua semel floruit, de novo aliquantulum revivisceret. De nobis nihil ausi polliceri, tuæ, lector, benevolentiae acceptum referemus, si Romanis auribus non prodeat omnino indignus; si Italæ, quibuscum ei docta intercessit consuetudo, non multo ingrator, in hac etiam versione, quam suis est in lingua vernacula popularibus.

Ex promisso, annotationes ipsius auctoris subjecimus paucas; cæteris eo concilio omissis, ne nimii videremur, in re non prorsus necessaria. Hoc unicum exorandus restas, amice lector, ut si quid in

transferendo hoc carmine interpres vel lubens (quod  
rarius fit) addiderit aut variaverit, vel genio linguarum  
aut idiomatum coactus diversitate prætermiserit, et  
excusandi et condonandi detur locus; qui citius  
forsan dabitur, si te præfando non ultra detineamus.  
Vive et bene vale.

THE AUTHOR'S PROLOGUE TO  
THE WISH.

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem  
Vates? quid orat, de patera novum  
Fundens liquorem?                      HOR. lib. i. Ode 31.

Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,  
Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus ;  
Quid sentire putas? quid credis, amice, precari?  
• • Id. lib. i. Ep. 18.

That is,  
when poets, offering at Apollo's shrine,  
Out of the sacred goblets pour new wine ;  
What do they wish? what do they then desire?

When I'm at Epsom, or on Banstead Down,  
Free from the wine, and smoke, and noise o' th' town,  
When I those waters drink, and breathe that air ;  
What are my thoughts? what's my continual prayer?

## THE WISH.

BY DR. WALTER POPE.

If I live to be old, for I find I go down,<sup>a</sup>  
 Let this be my fate : In a country town<sup>b</sup>  
 May I have a warm house, with a stone<sup>c</sup> at the gate,  
 And a cleanly<sup>d</sup> young girl to rub my bald pate.

CHORUS.

May I govern my passion<sup>e</sup> with an absolute sway,  
 And grow wiser<sup>f</sup> and better, as my strength wears  
 away ;

Without gout or stone, by a gentle decay.

May my little<sup>g</sup> house stand on the side<sup>h</sup> of a hill,  
 With an easy descent to a mead and a mill,<sup>i</sup>  
 That when I've a mind I may hear my boy<sup>j</sup> read,  
 In the mill if it rains ; if it's dry, in the mead.  
 May I govern, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Labuntur anni ; nec pietas moram

Rugis et instanti senectæ

Afferet, indomitæque morti.

HOR.

Ocyor cervis, et agente nimbos,

Ocyor Euro.

IDEM.

Ocyor et cæli flammis, et tigride fœta.

LUCAN.

<sup>b</sup> O rus, quando ego te aspiciam ? quandoque licebit,  
 Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis,  
 Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivis vitæ ?

HOR.

<sup>c</sup> By the help whereof I may mount my easy pad-nag,  
 mentioned in the third stanza. In the west of England  
 they call it an upping-stock.

## VOTUM.

Si Senii descendam (et cœpi vergere) ad annos;  
 Rurē mihi exigui sint, tepidique lares;  
 Præ foribus sit scamnum, et sit non sordida virgo,  
 Quæ molli foveat tempora calva manu.

Æquo animum imperio subigam, prudentior usu,  
 Ut carptim attenuor, rex dominusque mei.  
 Nec podagræ, nec lithiasis cruciatibus urar;  
 Sed sensim extinctus devehar ad tumulum.

Ad declive jugum, placidoque quod imminet amni,  
 Qua mola, qua pratum est, stet mea parva domus:  
 Ut sit, ubi assideam lectori auditor alumno,  
 Si sudus, vel si Jupiter udus erit.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

<sup>d</sup> Quæ non offendat sordibus.

HOR.

<sup>e</sup> ——— Animum rege, qui, nisi paret,  
 Imperat: hunc frænis, hunc tu compesce catena. IDEM.

Lenior et melior flam, accedente senecta. IDEM.

<sup>f</sup> Parva, sed apta, domus.

<sup>h</sup> Neither on the top nor the bottom; the best situation for a house or a city, affording both conveniency of cellars, and a descent to take off the waters.

<sup>i</sup> It will be thought the old man has made a very ill choice of a mill to hear his boy read in; but they who make this objection, either know not, or at least do not

Near a shady grove,<sup>k</sup> and a murmuring brook,  
 With the ocean at distance,<sup>l</sup> whereon I may look,  
 With a spacious plain, without hedge or style,  
 And an easy pad-nag to ride out a mile.

May I govern, &c.

With Horace and Petrarch,<sup>m</sup> and two or three more  
 Of the best wits, that reign'd in the ages before;  
 With roast mutton,<sup>n</sup> rather than ven'son or teal,  
 And clean,<sup>o</sup> tho' coarse linen, at every meal.

May I govern, &c.

consider, that noise helps deafness, which is incident to old age. That this is a truth, both experience and reason evidence.

I have known several who could hear little or nothing in their chambers; but when they were in a coach rattling upon the stones, heard very well. I also knew a lady in Essex, whose name was Tyrrel, who, while she had occasion to discourse, used to beat a great drum, without which she could not hear at all; the reason whereof is this: the most frequent cause of deafness is the relaxation of the tympanum or drum of the ear, which, by this violent and continual agitation of the air, is extended, and made more tight and springy, and better reflects sounds, like a drum new braced.

<sup>k</sup> Et paulum sylvæ super his foret. HOR.  
 Et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons. IDEM.  
 Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec  
 Frigidior Thracam, neque purior ambiat Hebrus. ID.  
 Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ;—  
 Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,  
 Somnos quod invitet leves. IDEM.  
 —Per pronum trepidans cum murmure rivum. IDEM.  
 Levis crepante lymphæ desilit pede. IDEM.

Unde loquaces

Lymphæ desiliunt.

• IDEM.

Qua nemus umbrosum, et salientis murmura rivi,  
 Esto in conspectu, sed procul esto, mare.  
 Planities juxta, sine fossa aut sepe, mihique  
 Porrectam et manno deus spatiosa viam.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Flaccus, Petrarcha, et veterum liber unus et alter  
 Adsint, ingenii quos celebravit honor.  
 Commendet dapibus melior, potiorque ferina,  
 Fercula simplicitas munditiæque mea.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

1 Neptunum procul a tetrīs spectare furentem. IDEM.  
 ——— Jactantibus æquora ventis,  
 E terra, magnum alterius spectare laborem,  
 ——— Tua sine parte pericli:  
 Non quia vexari quenquam est jucunda voluptas,  
 Sed quibus ipse malis careas, quā cernere dulce est.

Lucr.

2 A famous Italian poet, who flourished in the 13th century; he was one of the first restorers of learning. The author of this Wish has begun to write his life, and designs (God willing) in a short time to publish it.

3 Accipe nunc, victus tenuis quæ quantaque secum  
 Afferat: imprimis valeas bene, nam variæ res  
 Ut noceant homini, credas, memor illius escæ  
 Quæ simplex olim tibi sederit. At simul assis  
 Miscueris elixa, simul conchyliæ turdis:  
 Dulcia se in bilem vertent, stomachoque tumultum  
 Lenta feret pituita: vides ut pallidus omnis  
 Cœna desurgat dubia; quin corpus onustum  
 Hæsternis vitiiis, animum quoque prægravat una,  
 Atque affigit humi divinæ particulam auræ. HOR.

4 — Ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa  
 Corruget pares, ne non et cantharus et lanx  
 Ostendat tibi ta

INER



With a pudding<sup>p</sup> on Sundays, with stout humming  
 liquor,  
 And remnants of Latin to welcome the vicar,  
 With Monte-Fiascone,<sup>q</sup> or Burgundy<sup>r</sup> wine,  
 To drink the king's<sup>s</sup> health as oft as I dine.  
 • May I govern, &c.

May my wine be vermillion, may my malt-drink be  
 pale,  
 In neither extreme, or too mild or too stale :  
 In lieu of desserts, unwholesome and dear,  
 Let Lodi<sup>t</sup> or Parmesan bring up the rear.  
 May I govern, &c.

Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena,      IDEM.

Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum

Cœnæ.

IDEM.

Pauperies immunda domus procul absit : ego, utrum  
 Nave ferat magna, an parva, ferar unus et idem.      ID.

<sup>p</sup> Though the poet never eats any, he provides this dish for his guests ; but principally in observance of the old English custom, to let no Sunday pass without a pudding. From this, and many passages before, it is evident that he is a very superstitious fellow.

<sup>q</sup> A town in Tuscany, celebrated for good wine, and the epitaph of a Dutchman buried there. All the books which treat of travelling through Italy relate this story at large : but since it may be new to some who shall read this, I will set it down in few words. A Dutch traveller, with his servant, lighted at the inn which lies out of the town, and thence sent his servant into it to find the best wine, ordering him to write "EST" upon the door of the house wherein he found good wine ; where he found better, "EST, EST ;" where the best, "EST, EST, EST ;" the servant obeyed his commands punctually. The master follows, and finds the tavern bearing this last inscription ;

Sabbata distinguat fartuna, conviva sacerdos,  
 Docti sermones, interiorque cadus.  
 Nec vini, Burgunde, tui mihi anecdota desint,  
 Quæ regi, quoties prandeo, sacra bibam.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Purpura sit Baccho, Cereri sit pallor; et ævo  
 Maturus justo detur utrique sapor.  
 Divite pro victu, luxuque salubrior omni,  
 Caseus esto tuus, Parma, corona dapum.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

and drank so much, that it cast him into a fever, whereof he died. His servant buried him in the church, engraving upon his tomb-stone this epitaph, which is still to be seen there :

EST, EST, EST.

PROPTER NIMUM, EST.

JO. DE FUC. D. MEUS MORTUUS EST.

<sup>r</sup> Beauln, a town in the dukedom of Burgundy, famous for a magnificent hospital, and the excellency of its wines, which are incomparably the best in France, if not in the world.

Experto crede Roberto.

I do not speak this by hearsay.

\* Hinc ad vina redit lætus, et alteris

Te mensis adhibet æum.

Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero

Diffuso pateris, et laribus tuum

Miscet nomen, uti Græcia Castoris,

Et magni memor Herculis.

Longas, o utinam, dux bone, ferias

Præstes hesperix, dicimus integro

Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,

Cum sol oceano subest.

HOR.

<sup>t</sup> Laus Pompeii, a wonderful fertile town in the dutchy of Milan, whose cheese is of greater fame than Parmesan.

Nor tory,<sup>u</sup> or whig, observator or trimmer  
 May I be, nor against the law's torrent a swimmer.  
 May I mind what I speak, what I write and hear read,  
 And with matters of state never trouble my head.  
 May I govern, &c.

Let the gods, who dispose of every king's crown,  
 Whomsoever they please, set up and pull down;  
 I'll pay the whole shilling impos'd on my head,  
 Tho' I go without claret<sup>v</sup> that night to my bed.  
 May I govern, &c.

I'll bleed without grumbling, though that tax<sup>v</sup> should  
 appear  
 As oft as new moons, or weeks in a year.  
 For why should I let a<sup>v</sup> seditious word fall,  
 Since my lands<sup>w</sup> in Utopia<sup>x</sup> pay nothing at all?  
 May I govern, &c.

Tho' I care not for riches, may I not be so poor,  
 That the rich without shame cannot enter my door;  
 May they court my converse,<sup>a</sup> may they take much  
 delight  
 My old stories to hear in a winter's long night.  
 May I govern, &c.

<sup>u</sup> Those odious names of distinction kindled great animosity and strangeness, and even hatred, betwixt relations and friends.

<sup>v</sup> If that should happen, it would be a shrewd affliction to the poet.

Liber et immunis, nullis à partibus adstem,  
 Nec legum adversus vim fluviumque natem ;  
 Quid loquar, aut scribam, cautusque et providus  
 Ire sinam regni res, velut ire volunt. [auctor,  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Dî, quos imperium penes est, rerumque potestas,  
 Regna, quibus visum est, dent, adimantque data.  
 Impositum capiti solvam non invidus assem,  
 Una licet tubulo nox cyathoque caret.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Solvam ego, nec querulus contra mussabo, tributa  
 Si poscant menses hebdomadesque nova ;  
 Our etenim obmussans duram vocitavero legem,  
 Cum fundi solvant nil mēi in Utopia ?  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Non peto divitias ; nec sim tam sordide egenus,  
 Nauseet ut dives tecta subire mea :  
 Quin mecum historiis ad largum circulus ignem  
 Decipere hybernæ tædia noctis amet.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

\* A poll-bill.

† A good encouragement to pay for his head.

— A place in Jupiter, or the moon, or some other of the planets ; for it is not to be found in the map of the world.

\* — Pauperemque dives

Me-petit.

HOR.

— Aniles

Ex re fabellas.

IDEM.

My small stock of wit may I not misapply,  
 To flatter ill men, be they never so high ;  
 Nor mispend the few moments I steal from the grave,  
 In fawning and cringing like a dog or a slave."

May I govern, &c.

May none whom I love, to so great riches<sup>b</sup> rise,  
 As to slight their acquaintance, and their old friends  
 despise ;

So low or so high may none of them be,  
 As to move either pity or envy in me.

May I govern, &c.

A friendship I wish for, but alas! 'tis in vain,  
 Jove's store-house is empty, and can't it supply,  
 So firm, that no change of times, envy, or gain,  
 Or flatt'ry, or woman, should have power to untie.

May I govern, &c.

But if friends prove unfaithful, and fortune a whore,<sup>c</sup>  
 Still may I be virtuous, though I am poor ;  
 My life then as useless, may I freely resign,  
 When no longer I relish true wit and good wine.

May I govern, &c.

<sup>b</sup> The Spanish proverb says,  
 Let not God make our friends so rich, as to forget us.

<sup>c</sup> Fortuna, sævo læta negotio, et  
 Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,  
 Transmutat incertos honores,  
 Nunc mihi, nunc alii, benigna.

Regum ut laudator fiam, vitiisque minister,  
 Ingenium nolim prostituisse meum;  
 Nec, canis ut caudam submittam et blandiar instar,  
 Perbreve, quod morti subtrahō, tempus agam.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Ad tantas nec surgat opes, quem diligo, quisquam,  
 Nesciat ut notos, prætereatque videns;  
 Tam supra sit nemo situs, tam nemo sit infra,  
 Ut mihi vel livor, vel siet inde dolor.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Detur et oh! (si posco quod æquum est poscere) fidæ,  
 Nec tamen ingentis, cultus amicitiae;  
 Cultus amicitiae, quam tempora nulla valebunt,  
 Quam nullæ rerum dissoluisset vices.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Sin comites infidi, et sit fortuna proterva,  
 Salva mihi virtus esto, licebit inops.  
 Tum demum videatur iners et inutilis ætas,  
 Cum mihi nec vinum, nec sapit ingenium.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Laudo manentem. si celeres quatit  
 Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea  
 Virtute me involvo————  
 ——— Hinc apertem rapax  
 Fortuna cum stridore acuto  
 Quæstinet; hic posuisse gaudet.

HOR.

To outlive my senses <sup>d</sup> may it not be my fate,  
 To be blind, to be deaf, to know nothing at all ;  
 But rather let death come before 'tis so late,  
 And while there's some sap <sup>e</sup> in it, may my tree <sup>f</sup> fall.

May I govern, &c.

I hope I shall have no occasion to send  
 For priests or physicians, till I'm so near my end,  
 That I have eat all my bread, and drank my last glass ;  
 Let them come then, and set their seals to my pass. <sup>h</sup>

May I govern, &c.

With a courage undaunted, may I face my last day,  
 And when I am dead may the better sort say,  
 In the morning when sober, in the evening when  
 mellow,

He's gone, and not left behind him his fellow.

May I govern, &c.

Without any noise, <sup>i</sup> when I've pass'd o'er the stage,  
 And decently acted what part fortune <sup>k</sup> gave,

<sup>d</sup> May I not lose my sight, my hearing, and my memory, and be a burden to my friends and myself: "Telluris inutile pondus," a dead unuseful burden to the ground.

<sup>e</sup> Some corporeal and intellectual vigour.

<sup>f</sup> ——— Ultima semper

Expectanda dies homini est, dicique beatus

Ante obitum nemo supremæque funera debet. *GVTD.*

If you tell an Italian, such an one is a rich or happy man, he'll reply, "Dammi lo morto," as much as to say, Let me see him dead, and then it will be evident whether he is or not ; before that, no true judgment is to be made.

Nec misere morbosum adeo delira senectus  
 Conterat, ut faciat me superesse mihi ;  
 Morte minus sera potius mea concidat arbor,  
 Dum ramis aliquis succus et humor inest.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc. <sup>a</sup>

Nec prius accersam medicum, nec pharmacopolam ;  
 Quam prope jam suminum clausurit hora diem.  
 Totum ubi desumpsi panem, cyathumque supremum,  
 Tum mihi subsignent, ilicet, ire licet.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Forti atque impavido suprema ubi venerit hora,  
 Hoc mihi qui dicat, sit, repetatque vale :  
 Mortuus es, cui nullum aut mane aut vespere, nullum  
 Aut siccum aut madidum, Pöpe, videbo parem.  
 Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Quam fortuna dedit, fabella ubi rite peracta  
 Exierim scena clam, strepituque procul ;

<sup>a</sup> The poet alludes to a tradition among the Turks, who believe, that when any one is born into the world, there is such a quantity of meat and drink set before him, which when he has consumed, he must die. The moral whereof is, he that desires to live long, must be sparing in his meat and drink.

<sup>b</sup> That I may die regularly, observing all the ceremonies, formalities, and punctualities: "A la coutume," which is, according to our barbarous translation, "To a cow's thumb."

<sup>c</sup> Secretum iter, et fallentis semita vita. HOR.

Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque sefellit. IDEM.

<sup>d</sup> — Quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi." VIRG.



And put off my vest<sup>1</sup> in a cheerful<sup>2</sup> old age,  
May a few honest fellows see me laid in my grave.

May I govern, &c.

I care not, whether under a turf or a stone,  
With any inscription upon it, or none :  
If a thousand years hence, Here lies W. P."  
Shall be read on my tomb, what is it to me?

May I govern, &c.

Yet one wish<sup>3</sup> I add, for the sake of those few,  
Who in reading these lines any pleasure shall take ;  
May I leave a good fame,<sup>4</sup> and a sweet-smelling name.  
Amen. Here an end of my wishes I make.

CHORUS.

May I govern my passion with an absolute sway,  
And grow wiser and better, as my strength wears  
away ;  
Without gout or stone, by a gentle decay.

<sup>1</sup> My garments of flesh, wherein I acted my part on the stage of the world ; when the farce is done, and the curtain drawn.

*Precor, integra*

*Cum mente, nec turpem senectam*

*Degere, nec cithara carentem.*

HOR.

<sup>2</sup> The poet presumes he shall have a very short and modest epitaph, if any ; only the two first letters of his name.

<sup>3</sup> — Non, ut me miretur turba, laboro,

*Contentus paucis lectoribus.*——

MART.

- Et placidam exuerim, carnis cum veste, senectam,  
Pulvere me comitum condat amica manus.
- Æquo animum imperio, etc.

Me nil sollicitat, saxone an cespice signet,  
Nominet an tumulus me, sileatne meus.  
Mille ubi transierint anni, quæ tanta sequetur  
Gloria, si forsán litera bina legar ?  
Æquo animum imperio, etc.,

Si tamen hos versus, siquém legisse juvabit,  
Hoc addo optatis, et superaddo nihil :  
Dulcis honor virtutum, et odoræ gratia famæ,  
Votique et vitæ terminus esto mea.

CHORUS. •

• Æquo animum imperio subigam, prudentior usu,  
Ut carptim attenuor, rex dominusque mei.  
Nec podagræ, nec lithiasis cruciatibus urar,  
Sed sensim extinctus devehar ad tumulum.

P Quæ post fata venit gloria, sera venit.  
Though fame will not concern me, after I am dead, yet  
I wish for it, because it will be a pleasure to my sur-  
viving friends :

Si quos superesse volunt di. . . HOR.  
If I do not (which has happened to many old men) out-  
live all my friends.

SWEET WILLIAM'S FAREWELL TO  
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

ALL in the Downs the fleet was moor'd,  
The streamers waving in the wind,  
When black-eyed Susan came on board,—  
“ Oh! where shall I my true love find?  
Tell me, ye jovial sailors, tell me true,  
Does my sweet William sail among the crew?”

William, who high upon the yard,  
Rock'd with the billows to and fro,  
Soon as her well-known voice he heard,  
He sigh'd, and cast his eyes below.  
The cord slides swiftly through his glowing hands,  
And (quick as lightning) on the deck he stands.

So the sweet lark, high pois'd in air,  
Shuts close his pinions to his breast,  
If chance his mate's shrill note he hear,  
And drops at once into her nest.  
The noblest captain in the British fleet,  
Might envy William's lips those kisses sweet.

## GULIELMUS

## SUSANNÆ VALEDICENS.

IN statione fuit classis, fusisque per auras  
 Ludere vexillis et fluitare dedit ;  
 Cum navem ascendit Susanna . “ O dicite, nautæ,  
 Nostræ ubi deliciæ sunt ? ubi noster amor ?  
 Dicite vos, animi fortes, sed dicite verum,  
 Agminibus vestris num Gulielmus inest ? ”

Pendulus in summi Gulielmus vertice mædi  
 Hinc agitabatur fluctibus, inde, maris ;  
 Protinus, ut vocent bene notam audivit, ad infra  
 Præmisit gemitum, nec piger ipse sequi :  
 Vixque manu tangens funes, et præpete labens  
 Descensu, alati fulguris instar, adest.

Sic alto in cælo tremulis se librat ut alis,  
 Si sociæ accipiat forsán alaúda sónos,  
 Devolat ex templo ; clausisque ad pectora pennis,  
 In caræ nidum precipitatuꝝ avis.  
 Basia, quæ Susanna suo permisit amanti,  
 Navarcha optárit maximus esse sua.

" O Susan, Susan, lovely dear !

My vows shall ever true remain ;  
Let me kiss off that falling tear .

We only part to meet again.  
Change as ye list, ye winds ; my heart shall be  
The faithful compass, that still points to thee.

" Believe not what the landmen say,  
Who tempt with doubts thy constant mind ;  
They'll tell thee, sailors, when away,  
In every port a mistress find :  
Yes, yes, believe them when they tell thee so,  
For thou art present, wheresoe'er I go.

" If to fair India's coast we sail,  
Thy eyes are seen in diamonds bright ;  
Thy breath is Afric's spicy gale ;  
Thy skin is ivory so white :  
Thus every beauteous object that I view,  
Wakes in my soul some charms of lovely Sue.

" Though battle call me from thy arms,  
Let not my pretty Susan mourn ;  
Though cannons roar, yet safe from harms  
William shall to his dear return ;  
Love turns aside the balls that round me fly,  
Lest precious tears should drop from Susan's eye."

“ Suave meum, et vita Susanna o carior ipsa,  
Sunt mea, quæ vovi, sunt tibi vota rata ;  
Pendentem ex oculo da gemmam exosculer illam :  
Gratior ut reditu sit, Gulielmus abit.  
Quo velit, inclinet, ventus ; te verget ad unam  
Cor meum, ut ad boream nautica vergit acus.

“ Terra degentes vitam, tua pectora fida  
Tentabunt dubio sollicitare metu :  
In quovis portu, (sed noli o ! credere) dicent,  
Nauta, quod accendat mobile pectus, habet.  
Quin o ! quin credas ; quodcunque invisero littus,  
Tu mihi, tu præsens ignis et ardor eris.

“ Sive Indus gemmarum, eboris seu fertilis Afer,  
Seu mihi visendus dives odoris Arabs ;  
Esse domini cunctas tecum reputabo relictas,  
Quas ostendet Arabs, Afer, et Indus, opes.  
Quodcunque egregium, pulchrum, vel dulce videbo,  
Occurret quiddam, quod memorabo, tui.

“ Nec, mea lux, doleas ; patriæ si causa requirat,  
Ut procul amplexu poscar ad arma tuo ;  
Qui tibi, bellorum qui fulmine tutus ab omni,  
Post aliquot menses restituendus ero.  
Ne dulces istos constrictet fletus ocellos,  
Mille avertendo tela, cavebit Amor.”

The boatswain gave the dreadful word,  
The sails their swelling bosom spread ;  
No longer must she stay aboard :

They kiss'd ; she sigh'd ; he hung his head :  
Her less'ning boat unwilling rows to land :  
Adieu ! she cries ; and waved her lily hand .

## TWEED-SIDE.

BY ROBERT CRAWFORD.

WHAT beauties does Flora disclose !  
How sweet are her smiles upon Tweed !  
Yet Mary's, still sweeter than those,  
Both nature and fancy exceed.  
Nor daisy, nor sweet-blushing rose,  
Nor all the gay flow'rs of the field,  
Nor Tweed, gliding gently through those,  
Such beauty and pleasure does yield.

The warblers are heard in the grove,  
The linnet, the lark, and the thrush ;  
The blackbird, and sweet-cooing dove,  
With music enchant ev'ry bush.  
Come, let us go forth to the mead,  
Let us see how the primroses spring ;  
We'll lodge in some village on Tweed,  
And love, where the feathered folks sing.

Solvere naucleri jussit vox ferrea navem,  
 Velatumescentes explicuere sinus:  
 Dixit uterque, Vale : et lacrymis simul oscula miscens,  
 Addidit hæc gemitus, ille recline caput.  
 Invita et tarde ad terram Susanna recedit,  
 Et nivea repetit, “ Vive, valeque!” manu.

## TUEDA.

Quas aperit veneres ! quam Flora arridet amœnum,  
 Ad placidam Tuedæ lene fluentis aquam !  
 His tamen, his cunctis, formosior una Maria,  
 Natur pariter vincit et artis opes.  
 Non rosa, non violæ, non picto margine bellis,  
 Totaque luxuries, qua variatur humus;  
 Non, quæ subrepens blando interlabitur agros  
 Flumine, tam suavi Tueda decore nitet.

Sylva choris avium resonat vocalis; et omne  
 Virgultum harmonia fervêt, et omne nemus.  
 Miscent et merulæ numeros, gemitusque palumbes;  
 Desuper aërios addit alauda modos.  
 Vernantem in campum mecum descende, novique  
 Videris, ut surgat primula, veris honos.  
 Dum populus circum cantat pennatus, amori  
 Quam mecum ad Tuedam lejta vacare potes !



How does my love pass the long day ?

Does Mary not tend a few sheep ?

Do they never carelessly stray,

While happily she lies asleep ?

Tweed's murmurs should lull her to rest,

Kind nature indulging my bliss ;

To relieve the soft pains of my breast,

I'd steal an ambrosial kiss.

'Tis she does the virgins excel,

No beauty with her can compare ;

Love's graces all round her do dwell ;

She's fairest, where thousands are fair.

Say, charmer, where do thy flocks stray ?

Oh ! tell me, at noon where they feed ?

Shall I seek them on sweet-winding Tay,

Or the pleasanter banks of the Tweed ?

## LUCY AND COLIN.

Of Leinster, famed for maidens fair,

Bright Lucy was the grace ;

Nor e'er did Liffy's limpid stream

Reflect so fair a face,

Till luckless love, and pining care,

Impair'd her rosy hue,

Her coral lips, and damask cheeks,

And eyes of glossy blue.

Quo minuit studio, quo longas decipit horas?  
 Noſne aliquot teneras lux mea ſervat oves?  
 Nullus eas felix, nullus brevis abſtrahit error,  
 Dum furtim ſomnus lumina claudit heræ?  
 Murmure jucundè mollem ſuadere ſoporem  
 Si poſſit votis Tueda ſecunda meis;  
 Ambroſiam labiis, animum quæ mulceat ægrum,  
 Lætuſquæ et tacitus, ſurripuiſſe velim.

Vulgares inter flammæ meæ emicat ignis;  
 Ut nuſquam forma nympha ſit ulla pari:  
 Pluribus a pulchris, a mille et mille venuſtis,  
 Distinguunt vitam gratia multa meam.  
 Suaviolum, quin fare, meum; quæ pascua malunt,  
 Aut ubi, ſub medio ſole, vagantur oves?  
 Ad Tavæ errantes quæram ſinuoſa fluentæ?  
 Quæramve ad Tuedæ candidioris aquam?

## LUCIA ET CORYDON.

QUAS, venerum fœcunda parens, Lagenia novit,  
 Lucia formarum gloria, floſque fuit:  
 Ora nec aſpectu tam læta et pulchra Modoni  
 Flumine de liquido pura reflexit aqua.  
 Sed dolor, et curæ, lætabile quicquid edentes,  
 Egregium ſenſim diminuere decus;  
 Sed deceptus amor carptim privavit ocellos  
 Gemmis, cithraliis labra, roſiſque genas.

Oh, have you seen a lily pale,  
When beating rains descend?  
So droop'd the slow-consuming maid,  
Her life now near its end.  
By Lucy warn'd, of flattering swains  
Take heed, ye easy fair:  
Of vengeance due to broken vows,  
Ye perjur'd swains, beware.

Three times, all in the dead of night,  
A bell was heard to ring;  
And shrieking at her window thrice,  
The raven flapp'd his wing.  
Too well the love-lorn maiden knew  
The solemn boding sound,  
And thus, in dying words, bespoke  
The virgins weeping round:

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,  
Which says, I must not stay;  
I see a hand you cannot see,  
Which beckons me away.  
By a false heart, and broken vows,  
In early youth I die:  
Am I to blame, because his bride  
Is thrice as rich as I?"

Vidistin' (quin sæpe vides !) ut languida marcent  
Lilia, quæ subitæ prægravat imber aquæ ?  
Lento sic periit tabo, sic palluit illa,  
Ad finem extremo jam properante die.  
Hoc monitæ exemplo, blandos fallacis amantis,  
Credula vos nymphæ cordâ, timete dolos :  
Discite, vos juvenes, læsam quam certa deorum  
Vindicta insequitur, quam gravis ira, fidem.

Tinnitu sonuit terno campanula, cuncta  
Nocte intempesta cum siluere loca.  
Terque ala increpitans cornix, rostroque fenestram  
Pulsans, lethales edidit ore sonos.  
Accepit, novitque omen, bene conscia virgo  
Fati, feralis quod recinebat avis;  
Et moriens nymphis circum lacrymantibus inquit,  
Sic super exequiis illacrymata suis.

“ Vocem ego, quam vobis non est audire, jubentem  
Audio, maturem præcipitemque fugam.  
Dexteram ego, quam vobis non est spectare, vetantem  
Specto, ne fingam quid mediterve moræ.  
In primæ morior succisa, heu ! flore juventæ,  
Pectoris infidi capta puella dolo.  
Inde æquum et fas est vitio mihi vertere, sponsæ  
Quod minôr est longe dos mea dote novæ ?

“ Ah, Colin ! give not her thy vows,  
Vows due to me alone ;  
Nor thou, fond maid, receive his kiss,  
Nor think him all thy own.  
To-morrow in the church to wed,  
Impatient, both prepare ;  
But know, fond maid ; and know, false man,  
That Lucy will be there.

“ There bear my corse, ye comrades, bear,  
The bridegroom blithe to meet ;  
He in his wedding trim so gay,  
I in my winding-sheet.”  
She spoke, she died ;—her corse was borne.  
The bridegroom blithe to meet ;  
He in his wedding trim so gay,  
She in her winding-sheet.

Then what were perjur'd Colin's thoughts ?  
How were those nuptials kept ?  
The bridemen flock'd round Lucy dead,  
And all the village wept.  
Compassion, shame, remorse, despair,  
At once his bosom swell ;  
The damps of death bedew'd his brows,  
He shook, he groan'd, he fell.

" Vota mihi, Juvenis, soli mihi credita, nulla  
 Oh! alienari conditione sinas.  
 At neque tu, virgo, blande nunc oscula dantem,  
 Quod tuus est hodie, dixeris esse tuum.  
 Jungere cras dextræ dextram properatis uterque,  
 Et tarde interea creditis ife diem?  
 Credula quin virgo, juvenis quin perfide, uterque  
 Scite, quod et pacti Lucia testis erit.

" Exanguè oh ! illuc, cômities, deferte cadaver,  
 Qua semel oh ! iterum congregiamur, ait ;  
 Vestibus ornatus sponsalibus ille, caputque  
 Ipsa sepulchrali vincta pedesque stola."  
 Dixit, et occubuit—delatum exanguè cadaver,  
 Qua semel in longum congregèrentur, erat  
 Vestibus ornatus sponsalibus ille, caputque  
 Illa sepulchrali vincta pedesque stola.

Quo thalamos ritu credas celebrarier istos !  
 Ut Corydon animi discruciat<sup>us</sup> erat !  
 Lucia ubi exanimis jacuit, coïere juvenus,  
 Et tota in fletus villa soluta fuit.  
 Extemplo juvenem pudor, ira, insauia, luctus  
 Distrahit, et furiis exagitatus amor ;  
 Pallidaque humectans gelidis sudoribus ora,  
 Perfidia<sup>æ</sup> ingemuit conscius, et cecidit.

From the vain bride, (ah ! bride no more !)  
The varying crimson fled ;  
When, stretch'd before her rival's corse,  
She saw her husband dead.  
He to his Lucy's new-made grave,  
Convey'd by trembling swains,  
One mould with her, beneath one sod,  
For ever now remains.

Oft at this grave, the constant hind  
And plighted maid are seen ;  
With garlands gay, and true-love knots,  
They deck the sacred green.  
But, swain foresworn, whoe'er thou art,  
This hallow'd spot forbear ;  
Remember Colin's dreadful fate,  
And fear to meet him there.

## ADVICE TO CHLOE.

DEAR Chloe, while thus beyond measure,  
You treat me with doubts and disdain,  
You rob all your youth of its pleasure,  
And hoard up an old age of pain.  
Your maxim, that love is still founded  
On charms that will quickly decay,  
You'll find to be very ill grounded,  
When once you its dictates obey.

Conjugis a vultu (nec jam ultra conjugis) omnis  
 Purpura continuo fugit, et omnis honos :  
 Rivalem et sponsum, extensum cum corpore corpus,  
 Funera cum vidit procubuisse duo.  
 Virginis ad tumulum desertæ ille, ossibus ossa  
 Mixturus, juvenum lugubræ fertur onus ;  
 Idem nunc restat sub eodem cespite pulvis,  
 Unaque cum nymp̃ha contumulatur humus.

Sæpius hunc visunt, qui numina justa verentur ;  
 Cum fida pariter virgine fidus amans.  
 Textilibus sertis, vittisque in mutua nexis,  
 Sæpius hunc signant condecorantque locum.  
 Sed quicumque fidem dederis, nec fœdere certo  
 Servatam, a sacro cespite siste gradum.  
 Quod subiit Corydon fatum, mēmor esto ; nec illic  
 Te tristi occurso terreat umbra, cave.

## CHLOE MONITA.

Dum fastu me, cara Chloe, fas præter et æquum,  
 Subruis, et reficis spe, cruciasque metu,  
 Deperdis lætæ quod amœnum est omne juventæ ;  
 Inque senectutem triste reponis onus.  
 Forma brevis, dicis, flos est ætatis, amorque  
 Rebus, quæ pereunt, ortus, et ipse perit ;  
 Hoc tibi persuades : sed re'modo dicta probâris,  
 Quam malè persuades, experiendo scies.



The love, that from beauty is drawn,  
By kindness you ought to improve ;  
Soft looks and gay smiles are the dawn,  
Fruition's the sunshine of love :  
And though the bright beams of your eyes  
— Should be clouded, that now are so gay,  
And darkness possess all the skies,  
We ne'er can forget it was day.

Old Darby, with Joan by his side,  
You've often regarded with wonder ;  
He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed,  
Yet they're ever uneasy asunder.  
Together they totter about,  
Or sit in the sun at the door ;  
And at night, when old Darby's pot's out,  
His Joan will not smoke a whiff more.

No beauty nor wit they possess,  
Their several failings to smother ;  
Then what are the charms, can you guess,  
That make them so fond of each other ?  
'Tis the pleasing remembrance of youth,  
The endearments which youth did bestow ;  
The thoughts of past pleasure and truth,  
The best of our blessings below.

Ut sit perpetuus, forma qui nascitur, ut sit  
 Mutus, officiis crescere debet amor.  
 Sunt bladi risus primordia lucis; amore,  
 Tum modo, cum fruimur, fulget aperta dies.  
 Si tibi nox tenebris illos obvelet ocellos,  
 Qui tam jucundum nunc rutilumque nitent;  
 Si totum eripiat cælum caligine, quanta,  
 Dicemus memores, Lux aliquando fuit!

Darbæum en vetulum vetula cum conjuge! vitam  
 Quam placide infirmum par, et amanter agunt!  
 Blæsa illa est oculis, et crura hydropicus ille  
 Vix trahit; at letho majus abesse malum est.  
 Gressibus invalidis conjux cum conjuge reptat;  
 Aut simul apricans considet ante fores;  
 Cuique ille extremum cyathi desumpserit haustum,  
 Deponit, certa lege, Joanna tubum.

Cum nulla utrivis, quicquid delinquit utervis,  
 Corporis excusent ingenii bona;  
 Quas esse aut illi veneres aut conjicis illi?  
 Unde fit, alterius tam sit ut alter amans?  
 Dulce recordari est actos feliciter annos,  
 Quam sensim ad canam consenuere fidem;  
 Inde sacrum fœdus, firmoque est copula nexu;  
 Qua melius, terris Dii tribuere nihil.

These traces for ever will last ;  
 No sickness or time can remove,  
 For when youth and beauty are past,  
 And age brings the winter of love,  
 A friendship insensibly grows, ~  
 By reviews of such raptures as these ;  
 The current of fondness still flows,  
 Which decrepit old age cannot freeze.

## THE FLY.

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,  
 Drink with me, and drink as I ;  
 Freely welcome to my cup,  
 Couldst thou sip, and sip it up ;  
 Make the most of life you may,  
 Life is short, and wears away.

Both alike, both thine and mine,  
 Hasten quick to their decline ;  
 Thine's a summer, mine's no more,  
 Though repeated to threescore :  
 Threescore summers, when they're gone,  
 Will appear as short as one.

Longum illa, in longum, quæ nulla aboleverit ætas,  
 Nullaque morborum vis, monumenta manent :  
 Namque decor simul omnis abest et gratia formæ ;  
 Fitque, quod ætatis restat, amoris hyems ;  
 Crescit amicitiae suavis reputantibus usus,  
 Quam vel adhuc grati præteriere dies.  
 Quæque retardari possunt per nulla senectæ  
 Frigora, perpetuo gaudia fonte fluunt.

## MUSCA.

POTARE, musca, de meo aut quovis scypho,  
 Vocata, non vocata, præsens advena,  
 Lubens libensque curiosam exple sitim,  
 Siccare totum si valebis poculum :  
 Ævi fugacis punctulum carpe, arripe ;  
 Ævi, quod interire pergit indies.

Utriusque vita properat, et tua et mea,  
 Ad exitum cursu incitato vergere ;  
 Ætas tuæ, nec amplius spatium est meæ,  
 Ad bis tricenas usque si redit vices :  
 Cum præteribit bis tricena, sicuti  
 Unius ætatis videbitur fuga.

## THE INVITATION TO THE RED-BREAST.

SWEET bird, whom the winter constrains—  
 And seldom another it can—  
 To seek a retreat while he reigns  
 In the well-shelter'd dwelling of man,  
 Who never can seem to intrude,  
 Though in all places equally free,  
 Come, oft as the season is rude,  
 Thou art sure to be welcome to me.

At sight of the first feeble ray  
 That pierces the clouds of the east,  
 To inveigle thee every day,  
 My windows shall show thee a feast.  
 For, taught by experience, I know,  
 Thee mindful of benefit long;  
 And that, thankful for all I bestow,  
 Thou wilt pay me with many a song.

Then, soon as the swell of the buds  
 Bespeaks the renewal of spring,  
 Fly hence, if thou wilt, to the woods,  
 Go where it shall please thee to sing.

## AD RUÆCULAM INVITATIO.

Hosrix avis, conviva domo gratissima cuivis,  
 Quam bruma humanam quærere cogit opem,  
 Huc o! hyberni fugias ut frigora cœli,  
 Confuge, et incolumis sub lare vive meo:  
 Unde tuam esuriem relevas, alimenta fenestræ  
 Apponam, quoties itque reditque dies;  
 Usu etenim edidici, quod grato alimenta rependes  
 Cantu, quæ dederit cunque benigna manus.

Vere novo, tepidæ spirant cum molliter auræ,  
 Et suus in quavis arbore vernat honos,  
 Pro libitu ad lucos redeas, sylvasque revisas,  
 Læta quibus resonat musica parque tuæ:  
 Sin iterum, sin forte iterum, inclementia brumæ  
 Ad mea dilectam tecta reducat avem,  
 Esto, redux, grato memor esto rependere cantu  
 Pabula, quæ dederit cunque benigna manus.

Vis hinc harmoniæ, numerorum hinc sacra potestas  
 Conspicitur, nusquam conspicienda magis;  
 Vincula quod stabilis firmissima nectit amoris,  
 Vincula vi longa dissocianda die.

And shouldst thou, compell'd by a frost,  
 Come again to my window or door,  
 Doubt not an affectionate host,  
 Only pay as thou paidst me before.

This music must needs be confess'd  
 To flow from a fountain above ;  
 Else how should it work in the breast  
 Unchangeable friendship and love ?  
 And who on the globe can be found,  
 Save your generation and ours,  
 That can be delighted by sound,  
 Or boasts any musical pow'rs ?

## THE SNOWDROP

'With head reclin'd, the snowdrop see !  
 The first of Flora's progeny,  
 In virgin modesty appear,  
 To hail and welcome in the year !

Fearless of winter, it defies  
 The rigour of inclement skies,  
 And early hastens forth to bring  
 The tidings of approaching spring.

Captat et incantat blando oblectamine musa  
Humanum pariter pennigerumque genus ;  
Nos homines et aves, quocunque animalia vivunt,  
Nos soli, harmoniæ gens studiosa sumus.

## FLORÆ PRIMITIÆ.

VIRGINEUM casto caput en ! recline pudore  
Flosculus ostentat, de nive nomen habens !  
Ecce ! recens natum primus resalutet ut annum,  
Exerit e gelida se properanter humo !

Neo rigidi conterret eum inclementia cœli,  
Frigida nec Boreæ vis, hyemisque minæ ;  
Axe statim verso, quin protinus exit in auras,  
Veris q̃ instantis nuncia læta ferat.



Though simple in its dress and plain,  
 It ushers in a beauteous train ;  
 And claims, how gaudy e'er they be,  
 The merit of precedence.

All that the gay or 'sweet compose,  
 The pink, the violet, and the rose,  
 In fair succession as they blow,  
 Their glories to the snowdrop owe.

## LOVE DISARMED.

BY PRIOR.

BENEATH a myrtle's verdant shade,  
 As Chloe half asleep was laid,  
 Cupid perch'd lightly on her breast,  
 And in that heaven desired to rest :  
 Over her paps his wings he spread,  
 Between he found a downy bed,  
 And nestled in his little head.

Still lay the god : the nymph surprised  
 Yet mistress of herself, devised  
 How she the vagrant might enthrall,  
 And captive him, who captives all.  
 Her boddice half-way she unlaced :  
 About his arms she slyly cast  
 The silken bond, and held him fast.

Nativo quamvis cultu candoreque simplex,  
 Pulchrum illa inducit simplicitate chorum,  
 Nec totidem veneres inter, quotcunque sequuntur,  
 Se primum dubitat promeruisse locum.

Quicquid enim tenerum spirant, vel amabile iniscent,  
 Lilia, vel violæ, purpureæque rosæ,  
 Quique aliis alii succedunt floribus, omne  
 Ex uno excipiunt simplice flore decus.

## AMOR INERMIS.

QUA myrtus ramis viridem contexuit umbram  
 Diffusis, jacuit semisupina Chloe.  
 Huc tacto accessit tendens vestigia gressu,  
 Et furtim in molli pectore sedit Amor.  
 Expansis mammis alis protexit, et intus  
 Intrusum oculuit parvulus erro caput.

Ut nympa excussit somnum, perterrita numen  
 In tepido sensit delituisse sinu.  
 At revocans animos, fraudem sub pectore versat,  
 Cætera qui fallit, fallere certa deum.  
 Tum solvens zonam, pueri per brachia ducit,  
 Et teneras vincit callida nympa manus.

The god awaked ; and thrice in vain  
He strove to break the cruel chain :  
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,  
Encumber'd in the silken string.

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping, said,  
“ Pity poor Cupid, generous maid,  
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,  
And on thy bosom lost his way :  
Who stray'd, alas ! but knew too well,  
He never there must hope to dwell.  
Set an unhappy pris'ner free,  
Who ne'er intended harm to thee.”

“ To me pertains not,” she replies,  
“ To know or care where Cupid flies ;  
What are his haunts, or which his way ;  
Where he would dwell, or whither stray :  
Yet will I never set thee free ;  
For harm was meant, and harm to me.”

“ Vain fears that vex thy virgin heart !  
I'll give thee up my bow and dart :  
Untangle but this cruel chain,  
And freely let me fly again.”

“ Agreed ! secure my virgin heart ;  
Instant give up thy bow and dart :

Sopitum lædunt divum nova vincula ; somne,  
Non ita cum vinculis excutienda tuis ;  
Ter filium vano tentat diffingere nisu,  
Ter frustra ad celerem tenditur ala fugam.

Et trepidam quatiens pennam, cum fletibus inquit,  
“ Fortunæ ignoscas, blanda puella, meæ ;  
Ignoscas, si cæcum, inquit, me devius error  
Duxerit ad pectus, candida virgo, tuum :  
Devius error erat certe ; namque heu, bene nôram,  
Quod sedes illic non habiturus eram.  
Dimittas captivum, oro ; qui nil tibi, nympha, est  
Molitus, certe nil tibi, nympha, mali.”

“ Nec scio, nec me scire juvat,” cui rettulit illa,  
“ Unde puer venias, quo fugiasve vagus ;  
Non mihi, quæ latebræ, quæ sint habitacula, curæ est,  
Non mihi, quæ nectas in regione moram ;  
At non dimittam ; neque enim tibi credo ; parabas  
Nam certe insidias, insidiasque mihi.”

“ Virgineum quæ curæ urgent tibi pectus inanes !  
Ipse lubens arcus, et tibi tela dabo :  
Captivo mihi, cara Chloe, si vincula solves,  
“ Et me, quo libeat, rursus abire sines.”

“ Virgineum defende meum de vulnere pectus,  
Et mihi des arcus, et mihi tela lubens :

The chain I'll in return untie ;  
 And freely thou again shalt fly."  
 Thus she the captive did deliver ;  
 The captive thus gave up his quiver.

The god disarm'd, e'er since that day,  
 Passes his life in harmless play ;  
 Flies round, or sits upon her breast,  
 A little, flutt'ring, idle guest.

E'er since that day, the beauteous maid  
 Governs the world in Cupid's stead,  
 Directs his arrows as she wills ;  
 Gives grief or pleasure, spares or kills.

## CHLOE HUNTING.

BY PRIOR.

BEHIND her neck her comely tresses tied,  
 Her iv'ry quiver graceful by her side,  
 A hunting Chloe went : she lost her way,  
 And through the woods uncertain chanc'd to stray.  
 Apollo passing by beheld the maid ;  
 And, Sister dear, bright Cynthia, turn, he said ;  
 The hunted hind lies close in yonder brake.  
 Loud Cupid laugh'd, to see the god's mistake :  
 And laughing cried, Learn better, great divine,  
 To know thy kindred, and to honour mine.

Captivo tibi, care puer, tuum vincula solvam,  
 Et te, quo libeat, rursus abire sinam."  
 Vincula sic puero solvit nympha, et sua nymphæ,  
 Vincula solventi, tradidit arma puer.

Se deus hinc lusu puerili exercet inermis,  
 Nec juvenes curat virgineosque greges :  
 Interdum ad pectus volitat, nymphamque revisit ;  
 Sed sedet innocuum numen, et hospes iners.

Hinc arcus pharetramque gerens funestaque tela  
 Pro libitu passim dirigit arma Chloe ;  
 Pro libitu parcit vel vulnerat ; ipsa Cupido  
 Et simul in terris regnat, et ipsa Venus.

## CHLOE VENATRIX. •

FORTE Chloe, pulchros nodo collecta capillos  
 Post collum, pharetraque latus succincta decora,  
 Venatrix ad sylvam ibat ; cervumque secuta  
 Elapsum visu, deserta per avia tendit  
 Incerta. Errantem nympham conspexit Apollo,  
 Et, Converte tuos, dixit, mea Cynthia, cursus ;  
 En ibi (monstravitque manu) tibi cervus anhelat  
 Occultus dumo, latebrisque moratur in illis.  
 Improbushæc audivit Amor, lepidumque cachinnum  
 Attollens, Poterantne etiam tua numina falli ?

Rightly advised, far hence thy sister seek,  
 Or on Meander's banks, or Latmus' peak.  
 But in this nymph, my friend, my sister know;  
 She draws my arrows, and she bends my bow.  
 Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighb'ring grove  
 Sacred to soft recess, and gentle love.  
 Go, with thy Cynthia, hurl the pointed spear  
 At the rough boar, or chace the flying deer:  
 I, and my Chloe, take a nobler aim:  
 At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.

## THE GARLAND.

BY PRIOR.

THE pride of ev'ry grove I chose,  
 The violet sweet, and lily fair,  
 The dappled pink, and blushing rose,  
 To deck my charming Chloe's hair.

At morn the nymph vouchsafed to place  
 Upon her brow the various wreath;  
 The flow'rs less blooming than her face,  
 The scent less fragrant than her breath.

Hinc quæso, bone Phœbe, tuam dignosce sororem,  
 Et melius venerare meam. Tua Cynthia longe  
 Mæandri ad ripas, aut summi in vertice Latmi,  
 Versatur; nostra est soror hæc, nostra, inquit, amica  
 est :

Hæc nostros promit calamos, arcumque sonantem  
 Incurvat, Tamumque colens, placidosque recessus  
 Lucorum, quos alma quies sacravit amanti.  
 Ite per umbrosos saltus. lustrisque vel aprum.  
 Excutite horrentem setis, cervumve fugacem,  
 Tuque sororque tua, et directo sternite ferro :  
 Nobilior labor, et divis dignissima cura  
 Meque Chloenque manet; nos corda humana ferimus,  
 Vibrantes certum vulnus, nec inutile telum.

## SERTUM.

SELEGI nemoris suave est quodcunque vel horti,  
 Liliaque, et violas, virgineasque rosas;  
 Quod caryophyllis pulchre variatur, ut esset,  
 Ornatum capiti texeret inde Chloe.

Illa statim in sertum textos imponere flores  
 •Dignata est pulchris, munere læta, comis.  
 At neque sic positis, si virginis ora videres,  
 Gratia vel formæ par, vel odoris, erat.



The flow'rs she wore along the day ;  
And ev'ry nymph and shepherd said,  
That in her hair they look'd more gay  
Than glowing in their native bed.

Undrest at evening, when she found  
Their colours lost, their 'odours past,  
She chang'd her look, and on the ground  
Her garland and her eye she cast.

That eye dropt sense distinct and clear,  
As any muse's tongue could speak ;  
When from its lid a pearly tear  
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek.

Dissembling what I knew too well,  
" My love, my life," said I, " explain,  
This change of humour ; pr'ythee tell,  
That falling tear, what does it mean ?

She sigh'd ; she smiled ; and to the flowers  
Pointing, the lovely moralist said,  
See, friend, in some few fleeting hours,  
See yonder, what a change is made !

Ah me ! the blooming pride of May  
And that of beauty are but one.  
At noon both flourish bright and gay ;  
Both fade at evening, pale and gone.

Quæ primo induerat florum redimicula mane,  
 Gessit per totum nympha venusta diem :  
 Et juvenes pariter, pariter dixere puellæ,  
 Non in natali sic nituisse solo.

Exutâ ut flores sensit, quod nulla còlorum  
 Vespere restaret gratia, nullus odor ;  
 Palluit obtutu, genuitque, oculoque pudice  
 Demisso, sertum dejiciebat humi.

Ille, silens quamvis, musa facundior omni,  
 Index egregiæ mentis ocellus erat ;  
 Cum furtim ex illo, gemmæ rutilantis ad instar,  
 Pulchram humectaret lucida gutta genam.

Quod scivi, nescivi ; et cur, carissima vita,  
 Oh ! mea lux, dixi, cur ea gutta cadit ?  
 Unde obiit pallor vultus ? fare, obsecro, fare,  
 Tam subito lapsu gutta quid illa velit ?

Ecce ! unde ! (ingenuitque simul, peramabile ridens)  
 Ecce ! ait interpres pulchra, sit unde dolor !  
 Dona tua en quantum, paucis fugientibus horis,  
 Unica mutarit, tota nec illa, dies !

Hæi mihi ! quod floret languetque superbia Maii,  
 Floret idem formæ gloriâ, languet idem.  
 Utraque mane vicens placidumque et dulce rubescit ;  
 Utraque marcescit vespere, pallet, abit.

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung,  
 The am'rous youth around her bow'd ;  
 At night her fatal knell was rung,  
 I saw, and kiss'd her, in her shroud.

Such as she is, who died to-day,  
 Such I, alas ! may be to-morrow ;  
 Go, Damon, bid thy muse display  
 The justice of thy Clloe's sorrow.

## THE WREATH.

TRANSLATED BY MR. D. LEWIS.

SWEET, lovely, chaste,  
 Ye lilies, haste,  
 That in the vallies breathe :  
 To Phyllis haste,  
 Sweet, lovely, chaste,  
 For Phyllis twine the wreath.

Ye roses, come,  
 With virgin bloom,  
 The pride of gardens own'd ;  
 That from your bed  
 Diffusive shed  
 Ambrosial odours round.

Cum mane illuxit, multos Stella inter amantes,  
 Saltibus et cantu, lusus amorque fuit :  
 Vespere pallentem conspexi in frigore mortis,  
 Osculaque exangui terque quaterque dedi.

Tristè hodie et pallens quod cernitur illa, videbor  
 Cras istud forsàn tristè cadaver ego.  
 I, Damon, inusamque jube describere versu,  
 Quam justo doleat vestra dolore Chloe

## COROLLA.

LILIA, adeste,  
 Gloria vallis,  
 Candida castaque,  
 Sertaque nectite  
 Castæ Phyllidi,  
 Phyllidi candidæ ;

Virginæ rosæ,  
 Quæ decus horti  
 Suave rubescitis,  
 Ambrosiosque  
 Fusius exha-  
 latis odores ;

Ye violets, too,  
 In fields that grow,  
 And drink the vernal dew ;  
 That dash the woods,  
 The meads, the floods,  
 With drops of purple hue.

And all ye flowers,  
 Whose wilder stores  
 O'er nature's face are seen ;  
 Whose various dyes  
 Promiscuous rise,  
 And paint th' enamell'd green.

Come, <sup>s</sup>herbs, all ye  
 That tempt the bee  
 From leaf to leaf to roam ;  
 Whose balmy veins  
 Reward her pains,  
 And send her loaded home.

All, all be join'd,  
 Of ev'ry kind,  
 Flowers, herbs ; the sweet, the gay,  
 Twist arm in arm,  
 Weave charm with charm,  
 To Phyllis haste away.

Vos violæ, quæ,  
Luxuriantis  
Purpura veris,  
Nascimini, sub-  
nascimini que,  
Pulchræ, humilesque ;

Vos quoque, flosculi,  
Copia ruris,  
Qua variatur  
Omnis agellus,  
Qua decoratur  
Omne viretum ;

Vos redolentes  
Herbulæ, adest  
Quas operosæ  
Delibant apes,  
Florea per loca  
Huc illuc vagæ :

Herbulæ, adeste,  
Vos quoque, flosculi,  
Et simul omnes  
Intertexite  
Mille colores,  
Milleque odores.

Come, and invest  
Her snowy breast,  
Come, bind her flowing hair ;  
Like Flora's dress  
Be Phyllis's ;  
Like 'Flora she is fair.

But little 'dures  
Whate'er, ye flowers,  
Whate'er, ye herbs, can give ;  
Nor shall your aid  
Long grace the maid,  
Nor have you long to live.

A little while  
Your glories smile,  
A little, little reign ;  
The sun, that warms .  
Your opening charms,  
Oft sees them close again.

Or if they stay  
Another day,  
And yet another sun ;  
Then comes a blaze  
Of fiercer rays ;  
They wither and are gone.

Sic redimite  
Phyllida nostram,  
Ut neque Flora  
Vestra decentior,  
Aut dea sit jucundior  
aspici.

At neque longam  
Sic redimitæ  
Phyllidi gratiam  
Mille potestis  
Addere flores,  
Addere flosculi,

Quotquot odores,  
Quotquot honores  
Ver breve vobis  
Impetrat, idem  
Sol aperitque,  
Claudit et idem :

Quosve recludit  
Forsan et alter, et  
Alter ab altero,  
Proximus, et qui  
Nascitur illo,  
Urit, adurit.



A year consumes,  
Another comes,  
And then a new takes place :  
Another new  
Shall then ensue,  
Another new,—to pass.

But, all the while,  
Her beauties smile,  
And tempt the lover's care :  
A year consumes,  
Another comes ;  
And Phyllis still is fair.

To all one date  
Assign, not fate,  
As plain, too plain, appears ;  
Your glories live,  
Days four or five,  
But hers as many years.

Yet, gentlest race,  
Your fleeting grace  
To blooming Phyllis lend :  
And, as you fade,  
Remind the maid,  
That years, like days, must end.

Interit annus,  
Et subit alter,  
Quem novus urget,  
Et novus alter,  
Intereuntem  
Interiturus.

.

Sed florescere  
Cernit eadem  
Phyllida forma,  
Quique recedit,  
Quique supervenit,  
Alter et alter.

Non datur ætas  
Omnibus una,  
Nec decet omnes  
Una superbia ;  
Cedite Phyllidi,  
Cedite, flosculi.

"

Cedite, sed cedendo  
dierum  
Quo fuga ritu  
Pergit, eodem  
Dicite et annis  
„Ire, perire.

## MELISSA. .

TRANSLATED BY MR. S. WESLEY.

If, friend, a wife you mean to wed,  
 Worthy of your board and bed,  
 That she be virtuous, be your care,  
 Not too 'rich, and not too fair :  
 One who nor labours To display  
 New complexions every day,  
 Nor, studying artificial grace,  
 Out of boxes culls a face.  
 Nor livelong hours for dressing spares,  
 Placing, to displace, her hairs,  
 And straight replace ; an idle pin  
 Ten times shifting out and in.  
 Nor daily varies, vainly nice,  
 Thrice her silks, and colours thrice :  
 Fond o'er and o'er her suits to range,  
 Changing still, and still to change.  
 Nor gads to pay, with busy air,  
 Trifling visits here and there ;  
 Long rapping at each door aloud,  
 Nuisance to a neighbourhood.  
 If e'er a play she deign to see,  
 (Very rarely shall it be,)

MELISSA.

HANC, Marce, cum ducetur uxor, elige  
 Mensæque consortem et tori:  
 Bene moribus morata, quæ forma placet,  
 Nec dote dotatur nimis.  
 Non elaborat illa, de die in diem,  
 Se fingere et refingere;  
 Vultumve curiosa sumit artifex  
 Ab hac, ab illa pyxide.  
 Nec dislocandis et locandis crinibus,  
 Quos iterum et iterum dislocet,  
 Assumit horas, unam ineptulam aciculam  
 Deciesque figens et movens.  
 Nec exuendis induendis vestibus,  
 Diversa ter, ter discolor,  
 Jubar evehit cum Phœbus, et cum devehit,  
 Mutatur et mutabitur.  
 Nec visitando pulsat has et has fores,  
 Ut portet importunum ave,  
 Meam inquietans et tuam viciniam  
 Ineptiis et otio.  
 Si forte spectatrix theatris interest,  
 (Et interest rarissima)

She likes not wit in lewdness shown,  
Jests ill-manner'd for a clown ;  
But hears, with ignorance or rage,  
Double meanings of the stage.  
Her spotless mind, the lustful tale  
Nauseates in the nicest veil.  
She ne'er is found in crowds unclean,  
Entred mysteries obscene ;  
~~Nor seeks in mask, and antic dress,~~  
Unconfined lasciviousness :  
Nor pale, and angry, gaming high,  
Rattles the unlucky die.  
Till sunrise restless vigils keeps,  
Light consuming in her sleeps ;  
Inverting nature, turns with play  
Day to night, and night to day.  
This round of follies let her choose,  
Flitting life who likes to lose,  
And lets her quickly-ending days  
Pass, and perish as they pass.  
The time that vulgar maids despise,  
Careless, thoughtless, how it flies,  
Melissa wise, esteems, and knows  
Well to use it, ere it goes.  
If e'er Melissa wed my friend,  
With her ent'ring shall attend  
Virtues and graces by her side.  
Bridemaids fit for such a bride:  
Neat beauty without art display'd,  
Rosy health with native red ;

Illiberales nescit infacetias,  
 Et non verecundos sales  
 Audire patiens; omnis immodestiæ  
 Perosa turpitudinem;  
 Sensusque dubii et involuti ambagibus  
 Impura nauseat abdita.  
 Nec initiatur mysticis congressibus,  
 Noctisque cæremoniis.  
 Vel inducens larvam, vel obnubens caput,  
 Lasciviat ut audentior.  
 Nec, inavenustis ut fritillis increpet,  
 Et aleis impalleat,  
 Tenebras ad usque solis ortum vigiliis,  
 Lucemque dat soporibus;  
 Dulces diei et noctis invertens vices,  
 Ratasque leges temporum.  
 Properantis ævi circulum nympha expleat  
 Hæc inter elegantias,  
 Prætermearæ quæ fugam vitæ sinit,  
 Brevemque summam negligit.  
 Quos ire et interire permittunt dies  
 Indiligens, incogitans  
 Vulgus puellarum, Melissa computat  
 Feliciore calculo.  
 Tuas in ædes nuptiali cum face,  
 Et cum Melissa conjuge,  
 Intrare pronubas videbis gratias,  
 Sacrumque virtutum chorum.  
 Sine arte compta, et elegans sine tædio,  
 Aderit venustas; et salus

With her bright innocence shall go,  
Purer than the falling snow :  
Quiet, that far from quarrels flies ;  
Mirth and pleasure, love and joys :  
Firm faith, that plighted promise keeps,  
Silence watching o'er her lips :  
Prudence, that ponders all events,  
Wealth-increasing diligence :  
Religion, mindful what is owed  
To herself and to her God.  
Patient to 'bear, to pardon free,  
Loveliest grace, humanity !  
If erring nature chance to fail,  
Feeble, inadvertent, frail :  
Who hates low-whisper'd spite conceal'd,  
Scandal yet to few reveal'd ;  
Since envy makes, with rumour'd lies  
Friends and brethren enemies.  
Good-breeding shall her handmaid be,  
Join'd with chaste-look'd modesty ;  
While open heart, and hand, and face,  
Hospitality displays.  
If e'er Melissa grace your home,  
These attendants with her come.  
Whate'er can good or ill befall,  
Faithful partner she of all.  
Whose wisdom, teaching well to bear, .  
Soothes the bitterness of care ;  
Whose joy, if prosp'rous fate you meet,  
Adds new sweetness to the sweet.

- Suo rubore rosea ; et innocentia  
 Cadente purior nive ;  
 Aderit amor, risus, voluptas, gaudium,  
 Et litium fugax quies.  
 Aderit labella comprimens taciturnitas,  
 Et fœderis servans fides ;  
 Et omnis eventus memor prudentia,  
 Divesque rerum industria :  
 Accedet his virtutibus pia humilitas,  
 Nunquam immemor Dei aut sui.  
 Regiſta gratiarum aderit humanitas,  
 Perferre facilis et patiens  
 Humana si natura quid deliquerit,  
 Aut caverit siquid parum :  
 Calumniantium susurros improbens,  
 Paucisque notam infamiã ;  
 Memor, invidi rumoris ut malignitas  
 Immicat urbes et domos.  
 Famulabitur castum intuens modestia,  
 Et docta cultu urbanitas ;  
 Et advenis præsens domi hospitalitas,  
 Aperta vultus et manum.  
 His cum sodalibus Melissa gratiis  
 Ducetur ad tuam domum ;  
 Fidelis, ægrum quicquid aut lætabile est,  
 Et vera tecum particeps ;  
 Solando quæ curarum amara leniat,  
 Et consulendo temperet ;  
 Fruendo quæ felicitates augeat,  
 Et quæ novis addat novas.



These ties will nuptial love engage,  
 Down from youth to hoary age,  
 If e'er Melissa, lovely spouse,  
 Life's companion, crown your vows.  
 Such, such a consort choose to wed,  
 Worthy of your board and bed.

## DEDICATION

PREFIXED TO TABLES OF ANCIENT COINS, WEIGHTS, AND  
 MEASURES, IN THE YEAR 1727; BY MR. CHARLES  
 ARBUTHNOT, STUDENT OF CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD.

## TO THE KING.

GREAT name\*, which in our rolls recorded stands,  
 Leads, honours, and protects the learned bands,  
 Accept this offering, to thy bounty due,  
 And Roman wealth in English sterling view.  
 Read here, how Britain, once despised, can raise  
 As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days;  
 Pour forth as numerous legions on the plain,  
 And with more dreadful navies awe the main.

\* The King's name stands first in the buttery-book of  
 Christ-Church College.

Irrupta copula hisce continebitur,  
His vinculis firmabitur,  
Validis ab annis ad senectam, si tuæ  
Melissa sit vitæ comes ;  
Quam, Marce, cūm ducetur uxor, elige,  
Mensæque consortem et tori.

## DEDICATIO AD REGEM ;

\* IN IPSIUS GRATIAM LATINE REDDITA.

AUGUSTUM nomēn, nostro qui primus in albo  
Præfulges, doctasque auges, quas protegis, artes ;  
Externas digneris opes, veterumque monetam,  
Et Romæ angliaca librare numismata lance.  
Hic lege, quas, olim neglecta, Britannia jactet,  
Queis neque, devicti spoliis orientis onusta,  
Roma recensebat plures sub Cæsare gazas :  
Quot campum agminibus stîpet, quo fulmine, quantis  
Per mare diffusas classes terroribus armet,  
Et tua quam late pandat vexilla per orbem.

Tho' shorter lines her fix'd dominions bind,  
Her floating empire stretches unconfined.  
From Thetis' stores, and not her neighbours' spoils,  
She draws her treasure, fruit of honest toils.  
Rome sack'd, and plunder'd; Britain clothes and  
    feeds ;  
Acquires their riches, but supplies their needs.

Sweet seat of freedom ! be thy happier doom,  
To 'scape the fate, as well as guilt of Rome :  
Where riot, offspring of unwieldy store,  
Enerv'd those arms, that snatch'd the spoil before ;  
With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board,  
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord.  
Corruption, discord, luxury combined,  
Down sunk the far-famed mistress of mankind.

Hear, righteous prince ! O hear us loud invoke  
Thy worth unblemish'd, to avert this stroke :  
Yourself so free from ev'ry lawless view,  
You scarce admit the homage that is due.  
Let other monarchs, with invasive bands,  
Lessen their people, and extend their lands ;  
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,  
Lords of the deserts, that their sword has made ;  
For thee kind heav'n a nobler task design'd,  
To fix thy empire on thy people's mind ;

Clausa licet terras spatiis brevioribus, udum,  
Qua pontus patet usque ambos porrectus ad Indos,  
Vendicat imperium : nec passim, ut Roma, rapinis  
Omnia divexans, armis sua furta tuetur,  
Audax grassatrix ; sed cultu divitis arvi  
Proventus, peregrino auro, telæque labores  
Mutat lanificæ, vestire et pascere gentes  
Læta magis, quam vi nudare, et perdere ferro.

Estο tibi, o libertatis pulcherrima sedes,  
Sors melior, nescire et fata et crimina Romæ,  
Cui studiosa dapum inventrix, et prodiga mensæ  
Luxuries, et copia iners, visuque libido  
Obscæna, in tantum nervos animosque resolvit,  
Degener ut prorsus morum, fœcundaque culpæ,  
Servitii pretiosa emprix, plebenaque patresque  
Corrupta, et discors armis, et perdita luxu,  
Corruerit victrix orbis, rerumque potita.

O pater ! o princeps ! nec frustra assuete vocari :  
Audi, obtestamur majestatemque fidemque  
Virtutemque tuam, nobisque averte malorum  
Hanc faciem ; ipse adeo procul ambitionis ab æstro,  
Ut tibi vix solvi meritos patiaris honores.  
Injustis alii reges dominantur in armis,  
Quos aut cædis amor, famæve insana cupido  
Imperii fines late signare ruina  
Impulit, et vacui deserta extendere regni :  
Hæ tibi sunt artes, cælo o ! carissime princeps,

High on thy British throne, to mark from far,  
 And calm the billows of the rising war ;  
 To smooth the frowns on fair Europa's face,  
 And force reluctant nations to embrace.  
 As late the jarring winds, with mingled roar,  
 Struggled to wreck, yet wafted you to shore :  
 So shall the storm, that threatens your peaceful land,  
 Roll harmless o'er, or burst, where you command.

## ODE ON THE DEATH OF A LADY,

WHO LIVED ONE HUNDRED YEARS, AND DIED ON HER  
 BIRTHDAY, 1728.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

' ANCIENT dame, how wide and vast  
 To a race like ours appears,  
 Rounded to an orb at last,  
 All thy multitude of years !

We, the herd of human kind,  
 Frailer and of feebler powers ;  
 We, to narrow bounds confined,  
 Soon exhaust the sum of ours.

Excelso a solio procul observare procellam  
 Nascentem, et belli primos compescere fluctus ;  
 Contractam terrore Europæ expandere frontem,  
 Ducere in amplexum populos, et fœdere gentes  
 Jungere, et in pacem luctantia cogere regna.  
 Utque tuam adversi nuper cum murmure venti  
 Frangere paulisper conati, egere Britannum  
 Ad portum, et tuto posuere in littore navem :  
 Sic quæ jam stragem intentat felicibus Angliæ  
 Tempestas, sævitque minis, inartemque læcessit.  
 Te medium belli pacisque ubi senserit, ultro  
 Innocuos fluctus Britonum devolvit ab oris,  
 Et frustra inceptas ponet submissior iras.

### ANUS SÆCULARIS: .

QUÆ JUSTAM CENTUM ANNORUM ÆTATEM, IPSO DIE  
 NATALI, EXPLEVIT ET CLAUSIT, ANNO 1728.

SINGULARIS prodigium o senectæ,  
 Et novum exemplum diuturnitatis !  
 Cujus annorum series in amplum  
 Desinit orbem !

- Væ! gus infelix hominum, dies, en !  
 Computo quam dispare computamus !  
 Quam tua a summa procul est remota  
 Summula nostra !

Death's delicious banquet—we  
Perish even from the womb,  
Swifter than a shadow flee,  
Nourish'd but to feed the tomb.

a

Seeds of merciless disease  
Lurk in all that we enjoy ;  
Some that waste us by degrees,  
~~Some~~ that suddenly destroy.

And if life o'erleap the bourn  
Common to the sons of men,  
What remains, but that we mourn,  
Dream, and dote, and drivel then.

Fast as moon can wax and wane,  
Sorrow comes ; and, while we groan,  
Pant with anguish, and complain,  
Half our years are fled and gone.

If a few (to few 'tis given),  
Lingering on this earthly stage,  
Creep and halt with steps uneven  
To the period of an age,

Wherefore live they, but to see  
Cunning, arrogance, and force,  
Sights lamented much by thee,  
Holding their accustom'd course?





Oft was seen, in ages past,  
All that we with wonder view ;  
Often shall be to the last ;  
Earth produces nothing new.

Thee we gratefully, content  
Should propitious Heaven design  
Life for us as calmly spent,  
Though but half the length of thine.

## THE CRICKET.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

LITTLE inmate, full of mirth,  
Chirping on my kitchen hearth,  
Wheresoe'er be thine abode,  
Always harbinger of good,  
Pay me for thy warm retreat  
With a song more soft and sweet ;  
In return thou shalt receive  
Such a strain as I can give.

Nil inest rebus novitatis ; id quod  
 Sæculum præsens videt, illud ipsum  
 Vidit elapsum prius, et videbit  
   Omne futurum.

Temporum quicquid variatur, et quod  
 Uspiam est nugarum et ineptiarum,  
 Unius volvi videt et revolvi  
   Circulus ævi.

• Integræ ætatem tibi gratulamur,  
 Et dari nobis satis æstignamus,  
 Si tuam, saltem vacuam querelis,  
   Dimidiemus.

## AD GRILLUM.

## ANACREONTICUM.

O qui meæ culinæ  
 Argutulus choraules,  
 Et hospes es canorus,  
 Quacunque commoreris,  
 Felicitatis omen ;  
 Jucundiore cantu  
 Siquando me salutes,  
 Et ipse te rependam,  
 Et ipse, qua valebo,  
 •Remunerabo musa.

Thus thy praise shall be express'd,  
Inoffensive, welcome guest !  
While the rat is on the scout,  
And the mouse with curious snout,  
With what vermin else infest  
Ev'ry dish, and spoil the best ;  
Frisking thus before the fire,  
Thou hast all thine heart's desire.

Though in voice and shape they be  
Form'd as if akin to thee,  
Thou surpassest, happier far,  
Happiest grasshoppers that are ;  
Theirs is but a summer's song,  
Thine endures the winter long,  
Unimpair'd, and shrill, and clear,  
Melody throughout the year.

Neither night nor dawn of day,  
Puts a period to thy play :  
Sing, then—and expend thy span  
Far beyond the date of man.  
Wretched man, whose years are spent,  
In repining discontent,  
Lives not, aged though he be,  
Half a span, compared with thee.

Diceris innocensque  
 Et gratus inquilinus ;  
 Nec victitans rapinis,  
 Ut sorices voraces,  
 Mugesve curiosi,  
 Furumque delicatum .  
 Vulgus domesticorum,  
 Sed tutus in camini  
 Recessibus, quiete  
 Contentus et calore.

Beatior cicada,  
 Quæ te referre forma,  
 Quæ voce te videtur ;  
 Et saltitans per herbas,  
 Unius, haud secundæ,  
 Ætatis est chorista :  
 Tu carmen integratum  
 Reponis ad Decembrem,  
 Lætus per universum  
 Incontinentem annum.

Te nulla lux relinquit,  
 Te nulla nox revisit,  
 Non musica vacantem,  
 Curisve non solutum :  
 Quin amplius canendo,  
 Quin amplius fruendo,  
 Ætatulam, vel omni,  
 Quam nos homunciones  
 Absumimus querendo,  
 Ætate longiorem.

# RECIPROCAL KINDNESS THE PRIMARY LAW OF NATURE.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

ANDROCLES, from his injured lord, in dread  
Of instant death, to Lybia's desert fled ;  
Tired with his tedious flight, and parch'd with heat.  
He spied at length a cavern's cool retreat ;  
But scarce had given to rest his weary frame,  
When, hugest of his kind, a lion came :  
He roar'd approaching : but the savage din  
To plaintive murmurs changed—arrived within,  
And with expressive looks, his lifted paw  
Presenting, aid implored from whom he saw.  
The fugitive, through terror at a stand,  
Dared not awhile afford his trembling hand ;  
But bolder grown, at length inhereit found  
A pointed thorn, and drew it from the wound.  
The cure was wrought ; —he wiped the sanious blood,  
And firm and free from pain the lion stood.  
Again he seeks the wilds, and day by day  
Regales his inmate with the parted prey.  
Nor he disdains the dole, though unprepared, ..  
Spread on the ground, and with a lion shared.  
But thus to live—still lost—sequester'd still—  
Scarce seem'd his lord's revenge a heavier ill.

MUTUA BENEVOLENTIA PRIMARIA LEX  
NATURÆ EST.

PER Libyæ Androcles siccas errabat arenas,  
 Qui vagus iratum fugerat exul herum.  
 Lassato tandem, fractoque labore viarum,  
 Ad scopuli patuit cæca caverna latūs.  
 Hanc subit; et placidæ dederat vix membra quieti,  
 Cum subito immanis rugit ad antra leo:  
 Ille pedem attollens læsum, et miserabile murmur  
 Edens, qua poterat voce, precatur opem.  
 Percussus novitate rei, incertusque timore,  
 Vix tandem tremulas admovet erro manus:  
 Et spinam explorans (nam fixa in vulnere spina  
 Hærebat) cauto molliter ungue trahit.  
 Continuo dolor omnis abit, teter fluit humor;  
 Et coit, absterso sanguine, rupta cutis.  
 Nunc iterum sylvas dumosque peragrat; et affert  
 Providus assiduas hospes ad antra dapes.  
 Juxta epulis accumbit homo conviva leonis,  
 Nec crudos dubitat participare cibos.  
 Quis tamen ista ferat desertæ tædia vitæ!  
 Vix furor ultoris tristior esset heri.  
 Devotum certis caput objectare peric'lis,  
 Et patrios statuit rursus adire lares.

Home! native home! O might he but repair!  
He must—he will, though death attends him there.  
He goes,—and doom'd to perish on the sands  
Of the full theatre, unpitied stands:  
When lo! the selfsame lion from his cage  
Flies to devour him, famish'd into rage.  
He flies:—but viewing in his purposed prey  
The man, his healer—pauses on his way,  
And, soften'd by remembrance into sweet,  
And kind composure, crouches at his feet.

Mute with astonishment, the assembly gaze:  
But why, ye Romans? Whence your mute amaze?  
All this is natural. Nature bade him rend  
An enemy;—she bids him spare a friend.

Traditur hic, fera facturus spectacula plebi,  
Accipit et miserum tristis arena reum.  
Irruit e caveis fors idem impastus, et acer,  
Et medicum attonito suspicit ore leo ;  
Suspicit, et veterem agnoscens vetus hospes amicum,  
Decumbit notos blandulus ante pedes.  
Quid vero perculsi animis stupuere, Quirites ?  
Ecquid prodigii, territa Roma, vides ?  
Unius naturæ opus est ; ea sola furorem  
Sumere quæ jussit, ponere sola jubet.

Cantabrigiæ, in comitiis prioribus, 1716-17.



## SOLITUDO REGIA RICHMONDIENSIS.

Siquis uspiam angulus,   
 Vel in recessu sylvulæ vel horti   
 Solitudini vacet;   
 Sit, o ! sit illic, hospita sub umbra,   
 Grata regibus quies.   
 Sub hac parumper agmen aulicorum   
 Usque et usque supplicum,   
 Sub hac molestas gratulationes   
 Confluentium undique   
 Refugerint : tum verius beati,   
 Quando tædium imperi   
 Semoverint, onusque dignitatis.   
 Grande quid vel aureum   
 Conspexeris ? nec illud est, nec illud,   
 Principes quod augeat :   
 Prudentia sed rite temperatum   
 Pectus, et sui potens   
 Augusta mens, felix, abunde felix,   
 In silentio casæ.   
 Nec his, superbi quos juvant tumultus,   
 Invidete cellulam :   
 Fruantur, æquum est, hac brevi quiete.   
 Otioque simplici,   
 Salute qui pro civium laborant.

## AD DAVIDEM COOK,

WESTMONASTERII CUSTODEM NOCTURNUM ET VIGILAN-  
TISSIMUM, ANNO 1716.

INDICIUM qui sæpe mihi das carmen amoris,  
 Reddo tibi indicium carmen amoris ego.  
 Qui faustum et felix multum mihi mane precaris ;  
 Dico atque ingemino nunc tibi rursus, ave.  
 Te neque dinumerat gallus constantius horas,  
 Nec magis is certo provocat ore diem.  
 Cum variis implent tenebræ terroribus orbem,  
 Tu comite assuetum cum cane carpis iter.  
 Nec te, quos seræ emittunt post, vina popinæ,  
 Nec te, quos lemures plurima vidit anus ;  
 Nec te perterrent, nodoso stipite fretum,  
 Subdola qui tacito pectore furta parant.  
 Sed si cui occurras, prima qui portat ad urbem  
 Sub luce, exiguis quas dedit hortus opes,  
 Hunc placidis dictis, et voce affaris amica ;  
 Utque dies fausta luce, precaris, eat.  
 Tinnitu adventum signans, oriantur an astra,  
 Narras, an pure lucida luna micet.  
 Dumque quies nos alta manet, nec frigoris ullus  
 Securos, pluviae nec metus ullus habet ;  
 Tu gelidos inter ventos versaris et imbres,  
 Cum mala tempestas, et nigra sævit hiems.

Seu te præsentem vicus, seu viculus, audit ;  
Nocturnum multo carmine fallis iter.  
Quid si culta minus, docta vacet arte poësis,  
Si simplex versus sit, numerique rudes ;  
Invidiam somnus (tanta indulgentia noctis)  
Opprimit ; et livor, te recitante, silet.  
Divorum hyberni menses quæcunque celebrant,  
Cuique locum et versum dat tua musa suum :  
Crispino ante omnes ; neque enim sine carmine fas  
est  
Nobile sutorum præteriisse decus.  
Nec tua te pietas fieri permiserit unquam  
Cæsaris immemorem Cæsareæque domus.  
Officio dominos multo dominasque salutas ;  
Gratia nec fidæ sedulitatis abest.  
Multa docens juvenes, et pulchras multa puellas,  
Utile tu pueris virginibusque canis :  
Conjugium felix thonitis utentibus optas,  
Cunctaque quæ castus gaudia lectus habet.  
Tu monitor famulis sexus utriusque benignus,  
Munditias illis præcipis, hisce fidem.  
Omnibus at votis hoc oras atque peroras,  
Ut dominis cedant prospera quæque tuis.  
Unum hoc præ cunctis meminisse hortaris, ut imis  
Summa etiam exæquet mortis amica manus.  
Quid tibi pro totidem meritis speremus ? amori  
Quisve tuo æqualis retribuatur amor ?  
Tuque tuusque canis si nos visetis, uterque  
Grati eritis nobis, tuque tuusque canis.

, Mille domos adeas, et non ignobile munus  
 (Nulla minus solido) dent tibi mille domus ;  
 Quemque bonum exoptas nobis, lætumque Decem-  
 brem,  
 Esto tibi pariter lætus, et esto bonus.

IN OBITUM ROUSSÆI,

COLLEGIO TRINITATIS SERVI A CUBICULIS, ANNO 1721.

ALME Charon, (nam tandem omnes, qui nascimur et  
 qui  
 Nascemur, tua nos cymba aliquando manet,)  
 Per ripas fer circum oculos, omnesque recense  
 Manes, ad Stygias qui glomerantur aquas ;  
 Prospice, si crassam fors exploraveris umbram,  
 Non est in toto crassior umbra loco.  
 Luctantem cernes, animasque hinc inde minores  
 Turbantem, ut cubito pandat utroque viam.  
 Squalidus et pinguis totus, tibi navita dextram  
 Tendet, ad Elysii trajiciendus agros.  
 in vixit, Roussæus erat, nostri accola Cami,  
 Quem puerum novit, novit et unda senem.  
 Navita non illo melior fuit ; esset agenda  
 Seu remis, Vento seu subigenda, ratis.

Nec quisquam ex humero contorsit rete sinistro,  
 Certius incautis piscibus exitium.  
 Quid tamen hæc memoro, Camus cum perfidus idem  
 Roussæum invisio merserit amne suum !  
 Hunc nostro ut reddas cælo, te cærmine multo,  
 Alme Charon, Grantæ mæsta juventa petit.  
 Sin Parcæ prohibent, et inexorabilis orci,  
 Quem petimus, reditum lex inimica vetat :  
 Hoc saltem concede ; adnota ad littora cymba,  
 Per Stygium nautam transvehe, nauta, lacum.  
 Nec poscas naulum ; loculos nam vivus inanēs  
 Gessit, et haud obolum, quem tibi solvat, habet.  
 Quod si tam crebras transmittere te piget umbras,  
 Et longum refugis, portitor unus, opus :  
 Accipe divisi socium comitemque laboris ;  
 Divisus levior fiet utrique labor.  
 Adde quod (ut similes estis) dubitabitur, utrum  
 Roussæus gemihus sit, geminusve Charon !

### EPITAPHIUM IN CANEM.

PAUPERIS hic Iri requiesco Lyciscus, herilis,  
 Dum vixi, tutela vigil columenque senectæ,  
 Dux cæco fidus : nec, me ducente, solebat,  
 Prætensio hinc atque hinc baculo, per iniqua locorum  
 Incertam explorare viam ; sed fila secutus,

Quæ dubios regerent passus, vestigia tuta  
Fixit inoffenso gressu ; gelidumque sedile  
In nudo nactus saxo, qua prætereuntium  
Unda frequens confluit, ibi miserisque tenebras  
Lamentis, noctemque oculis ploravit obortam.  
Ploravit nec frustra; obolum dedit alter et alter,  
Queis corda et mentem indiderat natura benignam.  
Ad latus interea jacui sopitus herile,  
Vel mediis vigil in somnis ; ad herilia jussa  
Auresque atque animum arrectus, sed frustula amice  
Porrexit sociasque dapes, seu longa diei  
Tædia perpessus, reditum sub nocte parabat.

Hi mores, hæc vita fuit, dum fata sinebant,  
Dum neque languebam morbis, nec inerte senecta,  
Quæ tandem obrepsit, veterique satellite cæcum  
Orbavit dominum: prisci sed gratia facti  
Ne tota intereat, longos deleta per annos,  
Exiguum hunc Irus tumulum de cespite fecit,  
Etsi inopis, non ingrata, munuscula dextra ;  
Carmine signavitque brevi, dominumque canemque  
Quod memoret, fidumque canem dominumque be-  
nignum.

## EPITAPHIUM IN CANEM.

QUI observantiam et fidem,  
 Ubicunque spectentur,  
 Amare non dedignaris,  
 PHYLLIDI, cani obsequentissimæ,  
 Per undecim annorum spatium  
 Hero in venatibus et terra et aqua  
 Comiti et adjutrici sagacissimæ,  
 Vix hanc invidēbis urnam;  
 Herilis utpote gratitudinis  
 Inusitatus fortasse, sed condonabile, testimonium.

## AD JOHANNEM PERKINS,

ASTROLOGUM CANTABRIGIENSEM.

LUSIT, amabiliter lusit Fortuna jocosa,  
 Et tunc, siquando, tunc oculata fuit;  
 Cum tibi, Johannes, Newtoni \* sternere lectum;  
 Cum tibi museum verrere diva dedit.  
 Nam dum ille intentus studiis cælestibus hæsit;  
 Concipiens ambos mente capace polos;

\* Isaaci Newton, eq. aur. cujus fama longiori annotatione non eget.

Quanta cum stellis stellæ, cumque orbibus orbes,  
 Harmonia servant, quoque tenore, vices :  
 Impete quo cursum acceleret per inane cometes,  
 Urgeat ut rapidam præcipitetque fugam :  
 Hæc ille expendens animo, dum schemata docta  
 Formât, et ad numeros grande reducit opus ;  
 Tu quoque cognatus stellis, Martique Jovique,  
 Mercurio et Veneri, non rudis hospes eras :  
 Tuque genethliacas solers quadrare tabellas,  
 Felix natalis necne sit hora, doces ?  
 Quo junctum affectu fuerit cum sidere sidus,  
 Quo, legis, aspectu res hominesque regat.  
 Tuque etiam, interpret fatorum, et nuncius astris,  
 Callidus æthereas es reserare domos.  
 Quem meritis fortuna tuis indulsit honorem,  
 O adeo illustri digne minister hero !  
 Quis non invidet frater tibi muneris illud ?  
 Quis tua non laudet sidera φιλομαθής ?  
 Cum musis musæ famulantur, et artibus artes,  
 Majori (ut fas est) obsequiosa minor ;  
 Nec melior lex est, nec convenientior æquo,  
 Quam siet astronomo servus ut astrologus.



## DENNER'S OLD WOMAN.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

IN this mimic form of a matron in years,  
 How plainly the pencil of Denner appears !  
 The matron herself, in whose old age we see  
 Not a trace of decline,—what a wonder is she !  
 No dimness of eye, and no cheek hanging low,  
 Nor wrinkle, or deep-furrow'd frown on the brow !  
 Her forehead indeed is her circled around  
 With locks like the ribbon with which they are bound ;  
 While glossy and smooth, and as soft as the skin  
 Of a delicate peach, is the down of her chin ;  
 But nothing unpleasant, or sad, or severe,  
 Or that indicates life in its winter—is here ;  
 Yet all is express'd with fidelity due,  
 Nor a pimple or freckle conceal'd from the view.

Many fond of new sights, or who cherish a taste  
 For labours of art, to the spectacle haste.  
 The youths all agree, that, would old age inspire  
 The passion of love, hers would kindle the fire ;  
 And the matrons with pleasure confess that they see  
 Ridiculous nothing or hideous in thee.  
 The nymphs for themselves scarcely hope a decline,  
 O wonderful woman ! as placid as thine !

## DENNERI ANUS.\*

Doctum anus artificem, juste celebrata, fatetur,  
 DENNERI pinxit quam studiosa manus.  
 Nec stupor est oculis, fronti nec ruga severa;  
 Flaccidâ nec sulcis pendet utrinque gena.  
 Nil habet illepidum, morosum, aut triste tabella;  
 Argentum capitis præter, anile nihil.  
 Apparent nivei vittæ sub margine cani,  
 Fila colorati qualia Seres habent.  
 Lanugo mentum, sed quæ tenuissima, vestit;  
 Mollisque, et qualis Persica mala tegit.  
 Nulla vel e minimis fugiunt spiracula visum;  
 At neque lineolis de cutis ulla fatet.  
 Spectatum veniunt, novitas quos allicit usquam,  
 Quosque vel ingenii fama, vel artis amor.  
 Adveniunt juvenes; et, anus si possit amari,  
 DENNERE, agnoscunt hoc meruisse tuam.  
 Adveniunt hilares nymphæ; similemque senectam,  
 Tam pulchram et placidam dent sibi fata, rogant.  
 Matronæ adveniunt, vetulæque fatentur in ore  
 Quod nihil horrendum ridiculumve vident.

\* Diu publico fuit spectaculo egrægia hæc tabula, in area palatina exteriori, juxta fanum Westmonasteriense.

Strange magic of art ! which the youth can engage  
 To peruse, half enamour'd, the features of age ;  
 And force from the virgin a sigh of despair,  
 That she, when as old, shall be equally fair !  
 How great is the glory that Dénner has gain'd,  
 Since Apelles not more for his Venus obtain'd.

### AGENS ET PATIENS SUNT SIMUL.

Duxit Acon Leonillam ; haud una atque altera luna  
 Interiit, male cum se nova nupta tulit :  
 Os pallet, languent oculi, stomachoque fit ista  
 Nausea, quæ gravidæ denotat esse nurus.  
 Esto fides dictis ; eadem quoque nausea Aconti est,  
 Pallidus est pariter vultus, ocellus hebes.  
 Nutrix, sedula anus, fomenta utrique ministrat,  
 Cardiacum uxori, cardiacumque viro.  
 Quis novus hic, nutrix, morbus ? socii unde dolores ?  
 Quave sumus gravidæ conditione viri ?  
 Nutrix, callida anus, fuit, inquit, utrique voluptas ;  
 Æqua satis lex est, ut sit utrique dolor.

Quantus honos arti, per quam placet ipsa senectus;  
 Quæ facit, ut nymphis invideatur anus!  
 Pictori cedit quæ gloria, cum nec Apelli  
 Majorem famam det Cytherea suo!

“ IDEM AGIT IDEM.”

FELICULA ad speculum saltu lascivit herile,  
 Lascivam saltu feliculamque videt.  
 Nigra videt nigram; bicolor naso, bicolorem;  
 Glaucaque torquentem lumina, glauca tuens.  
 Et sociam ad lusus lentæ incurvamine caudæ  
 Provocat, et lepidi mobilitate petdis.  
 Utraque utramque lacessit, et utraque palpat utram-  
 que;  
 Et molle oppositos explicat unguiculos.  
 Jam tumet in tergum, et simulatas expuit iras;  
 Et tumet, et similes expuit umbra minas.  
 Quænam hæc sit, mima unde sui tam mimica, quærit  
 Felis, an in speculo, post speculumne, siet.  
 Te quæque, præsentem præsens, quam quæris, et illa  
 Quærit, an in speculo, post speculumne, sies.  
 Alterutra alterutram quæritque et decipit; idque  
 Felicula facit, quod facis una, duæ.

## SIMILE AGIT IN SIMILE.

CRISTATUS, pictisque ad Thaida psittacus alis,  
 Missus ab Eoo munus amante venit.  
 Ancillis mandat primam forinare loquelam,  
 Archididascaliæ dat sibi Thais opus.  
 Psittace, ait Thais, fingitque sonantia molle  
 Basia, quæ docilis molle refingit avis.  
 Jam captat, jam dimidiat tyrunculus; et jam  
 Integrat auditos articulatque sonos.  
 Psittace mi pulcher pulchelle, hera dicit alumno;  
 • Psittace mi pulcher, reddit alumnus heræ.  
 Jamque canit, ridet, deciesque ægrotat in horâ,  
 Et vocat ancillas nomine quamque suo.  
 Multaque scurratur mendax, et multa jocatur,  
 Et lepidò populum detinet augurio.  
 Nunc tremulum illudit fratrem, qui suspicit, et pol!  
 Carnalis, quisquis te docet, inquit, homo est;  
 Argutæ nunc stridet anus argutulus instar;  
 Respicit, et nebulo es, quisquis es, inquit anus.  
 Quando fuit melior tyro, meliorve magistra! •  
 Quando duo ingeniis tam coiere pares!  
 Ardua discenti nulla est, res nulla docenti  
 Ardua; cum doceat fœmina, discat aîs.

## THE PARROT.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

IN painted plumes<sup>o</sup> superbly dress'd,  
 A native of the gorgeous east,<sup>o</sup>  
 By many a billow toss'd,  
 Poll gains at length the British shore,  
 Part of the captain's precious store,  
 A present to his toast.

Belinda's maids are soon preferr'd,  
 To teach him now and then a word,  
 As Poll can master it ;  
 But 'tis her own important charge,  
 To qualify him more at large,  
 And make him quite a wit.

Sweet Poll ! his doting mistress cries,  
 Sweet Poll ! the mimic bird replies,  
 And calls aloud for sack.  
 She next instructs him in the kiss ;  
 'Tis now a little one, like Miss,  
 And now a hearty smack.

At first he aims at what he hears ;  
And, list'ning close with both his ears,  
Just catches at the sound ;  
But soon articulates aloud,  
Much to th' amusement of the crowd,  
And stuns the neighbours round.

A querulous old woman's voice  
His humorous talent next employs ;  
He scolds, and gives the lie.  
And now he sings, and now is sick,  
Here, Sally, Susan, come, come quick,  
Poor Poll is like to die !

Belinda and her bird ! 'tis rare  
To meet with such a well-match'd pair ;  
The language and the tone,  
Each character in every part  
Sustain'd with so much grace and art,  
And both in unison.

When children first begin to spell,  
And stammer out a syllable,  
We think them tedious creatures ;  
But difficulties spon abate,  
When birds are to be taught to prate,  
And women are the teachers.

## ITER, PER TAMISIN.

URBEM cum volui, crassumque relinquere funum,  
 Plaustorumque vagos strepitus currusque crepantes;  
 Nunc vocem stridentis anus, nunc murmura rauca  
 Audire invitus fusæ per compita turbæ,  
 Quam miser emittit vates et sordida musa;  
 Ad littus descendi et amœni Tamisis undas;  
 Ut possem recreare animum, placidoque recessu  
 Et virides campos et dulcia visere rura.  
 At hæutæ venientem ubi me videre sagaces,  
 Sese disponunt, omnes clamare parati.  
 Et jam protensis manibus diversa loquuntur,  
 Jamque vices rediisse suas, cinguntque tabentem.  
 Nutu signa dedi; accepto decurrere signo  
 Festinat quidam, et cymbam velociter infert  
 Præcipiti prora, reliquasque hinc inde jacentes  
 Proturbans, aperit cursus aditumque patentem.  
 Interea dives pingui cum conjuge civis,  
 Visendi pariter captus dulcedine ruris,  
 Advenit, et puppim mecum conscendit eandem.  
 Portitor, ut mulier navem conscendit, amicam  
 Præbebat dextram, et gressus firmabat iniquos.  
 Sæpe quidem voluit causas finxisse morandi,  
 Expectans alium, si fors descenderet ullus,



Quem veheret, sed sæpe suum detrudere jussus  
Navigium, littus tandem terrasque relinquit.  
Hic, antique pater fluvii, tibi grata camæna  
Si tenuis, placidus cæptis juvenilibus adsis,  
Et cymbæ nostrosque idem tu dirige cursus.  
Jamque parat validis incumbere navita remis,  
Et genibus nostris vestes imponere curat,  
Exutus curtam tunicam, cui mannica læva  
Argento gravis, atque extantibus aspera signis.  
His ita dispositis, tubulum cum pyxide magna  
Depromit, nigrum longus quem fecerat usus.  
Hunc postquam implêrat pæto, silicemque parârat,  
Excussit scintillam; ubi copia ponitur atri  
Fomitis, hinc ignem sibi multum exugit, et haustu  
Accendens crebro, surgentes deprimit herbas  
Extremo digito: in cineres albescere pætum  
Incipit, et naso gratos emittit odores.  
Tum remex puppim, medius qua fluminis alveus,  
Dirigit, et prono velox delabitur amne.  
Jamque illic sumus admoti, qua fausidicorum  
Stat senis ad Tami flumen celeberrima nutrix.  
Hic juvenes rixarum et diræ litis amantes  
Discunt clamare, hic ventalia fundere verba,  
Sumptibus hic et mille moris vexare clientes.  
Ex parte adversa mediis domus innatat undis,  
Infamis domus, infami de nomine dicta.  
Hinc ubi provehimur, pulchræ vestigia sedis,  
Tristes reliquias ignis, spoliūque videmus  
Flammarum; vel adhuc murorum in æagine prisci

Magnifica apparent operis monumenta, domusque  
 Majestas antiqua, ipsis veneranda ruinis.  
 Nec procul hinc excelsæ arces, spatiosaque sese  
 Atria justitiæ tollunt, ubi fronte severa  
 Assidet, et dextra tenet æquam Astrea balancem.  
 Tectæ super triplex surgit quæ cuspis in auras,  
 Hic caput effossum tumulo fixere rebellis  
 Cromwelli; indicium sceleris non prorsus inulti.  
 At nimium seræ tanto pro crimine pænæ.  
 Has præterlapsi sedes advertimur illi  
 Quo cocunt procures, ut curam impendere possint,  
 Et patriæ populisque, et res componere regni.  
 Nobile stat juxta fanum, structura columnis  
 Ardua, principibus cinerum fidissima custos:  
 Hic nostri accipiunt reges, ponuntque coronam.  
 Jamque domus celeri motu discedere visæ  
 Lambethique ædes, palatia præsulæ digna:  
 Et canam abscondunt urbem subeuntia præta.  
 Paulatim fugiunt turres, summique videntur  
 Dininui templorum apices; manet unica Pauli  
 Et longe effulget reliquis conspectior ædes.  
 Hinc tardæ patiens operæ, nec tædia damnans,  
 Piscator solus summa consistere ripa  
 Cernitur, intentus studio si prendere possit  
 Pisciculum, vel forte vagam si fallere prædam:  
 Nec lepidos risus aut improba scommata curat,  
 Sed salibus respondet, et ipse aliquando jocosus.  
 Occurrunt, seque alterno clamore salutant  
 Nautæ; nec raro noster mordacia remex,

Si forte offendat quenquam, convicia spargit,  
Infensus semper miseris sãrtoribus hostis :  
Dum coeant in fictæ omnes certamina rixæ,  
Obscænæque sonent lites, pravique cachinni,  
Fœminæ vocesque, et natæ in jurgia linguæ.  
Plurima tum nobis (nam norât plurima) narrat  
Navita, præteritos gaudens memorare labores :  
Quot mala pertulerat juvenis, quam sæpe inimico  
Naufragio periturus erat ; quæ tristia vota  
Exanimis, quas sæpe preces emiserat olim,  
Cum nigra tempestas, et dira mari incubuit nox.  
Quem Martis terrorem et quæ discrimina belli ;  
Quas præsens quondam pugnas, quæ viderat arma !  
Sed tum præcipue, recolens, cum Belgica classis  
Puppibus effugit laceris : quam fortiter Angli  
Pugnabant animosi, et certe fortiter, inquit,  
Si Britones unquam fortes, pugnavimus Angli.  
Hæc repetens patriæ dulcique incensus amoré  
Arsit, et agnovit veteres in pectore flammæ.  
Interea exhalat sinuosum in nubila fumum,  
Et cænæ ascendunt verba inter singula nubes :  
Sic tubulo fallit, fallit sermone laborem.  
Prospicit hinc, oculosque vagos fert omnia circum,  
Errantem si forte aliquem prope littora vidit,  
Exclamans ; sed sæpe sonum fert ventus inanem.  
Dum flexus crebros curvi superavimus amnis,  
Chelseiæ apparent apices, poteratque videri  
Regale hospitium : veterani hic otia grata  
Exercent tuti, et segura in pace senescunt.

Mox ubi nuda pedes et non improvida turba  
Dispersum in mediis carbonem colligit undis,  
Cœperunt fluctus salientem attollere proram;  
Naufragio infamis locus hic undaque furente.  
Arboreum tandem lucum sylvamque videmus  
Ordinibus celebrem variis, ubi densior ilex  
Occursu viridi nimios defendere soles  
Rite queat, junctas ramis sociantibus umbras.  
Hæc sedes olim sævis male nota duellis:  
Nec tantâs nôstis diffuso sanguine caedes  
Vos, campi, domus est qua Montacutâ, patentés.  
Læsus honor siquando freinens opprobria ferre  
Nesciat, aut furiosi animi implacabilis ardor.  
Confestim ultricis poscat certamina pugnae  
Impatiens, solumque velit sibi damna rependi  
Martis ad arbitrium : sed nec pugnacibus aptæ  
Hæ tantum, aut lethi solis horroribus umbræ  
Insignes ; epulas, queis sunt convivâ curæ,  
Nocturnas huc sæpe ferunt ; huc sæpe per undas  
Delapsi placidas, venti cum ponitur ira,  
Harmonia oblectant Tamum, nymphasque sequaces,  
Advecti tacitæ per conscia lumina lunæ.

## FANATICUS. °

CONSCENDIT primum tremulus cum pulpita frater,  
 Stat tacitus, multumque screans, ut vocis apertum .  
 Pandat iter, gemmas, positis' prope dactylothecis,  
 Ad cælum attollit palmas ; tum lumina claudens  
 Dat gemitum, secumque diu submurmurat intus.  
 Vox tandem erumpit; deinde altera, et altera deinde :  
 At lento passu, gemitu prius interjecto.  
 Mox animos sensim revocans, residemque furorem,  
 Vim dictis paulatim addit ; jam subsilit, et jam  
 Stans pede suspenso, tentat quid possit anhel  
 Pulmonis, laterumque labor . per tempora rivis  
 It salsus sudor ; tandem fanatica surgit  
 Tempestas, totasque quatit clamoribus ædes.

Hæc aliter leni nutantes flamine ramos  
 Insurgens agitat Boreas, tremulasque susurrat  
 Per frondes ; mox buccam utramque animosior inflat,  
 Et validos quassat celso cum vertice truncos :  
 Post, ubi collectæ vires, majorque tumultus  
 Per totam auditur sylvam, ab radicibus imis .  
 Sternit humi antiquas quercus, rapidamque procellam  
 Agglomerat, lataque implet nemus omne ruina.

## THE FANATIC.

WHEN first to speak uprises Simon Pure,  
 Silent he stands, with countenance demure ;  
 He coughs, he spits, with many a hawk and hem,  
 To clear a way for words, and utter them :  
 His gloves beside him on the pulpit lie,  
 His two broad hands to heav'n are lifted high ;  
 With eyelids shut he groans, for closely pent,  
 The murm'ring spirit struggles for a vent ;  
 At length a voice breaks out beneath his hat,  
 Another, and another after that :  
 But fair and soft, with frequent pauses mixt,  
 And many a sigh, and many a groan betwixt ;  
 Till by degrees he fans, with zealot ire,  
 The dormant coals of Puritanic fire.  
 Anon, he starts, he bounds, on tiptoe stands,  
 Roars with his voice, and hammers with his hands ;  
 The strength of lungs he tries, he pants, he blows,  
 And down his checks the sweat profusely flows :  
 To ev'ry soul he threatens instant doom,  
 And a fanatic tempest shakes the room.  
 So rising Boreas first, with lenient breeze,  
 Fans the light leaves, and murmurs thro' the trees ;  
 His cheeks inflated soon a tempest blow.  
 Shake their full tops above, their trunks below :

His gathering strength a dreary ruin spreads,  
 And stubborn oaks bend low their hoary heads :  
 His boist'rous blasts the beauteous grove deform,  
 And dire destruction waits upon the storm.

### IN OVARCA.

PACIS amans Carolus regale excudit in auro  
 Votum, quam populi sit sibi cara salus.  
 Omnia concordī spondet felicia regno,  
 Unitæ ut crescant, et gementur opes.  
 Frustra ! inimica piis obstat discordia votis,  
 Irarum et multæ cladis iniqua parens.  
 Informis, pauper, lamellaque ahenæa, rerum,  
 Indicat, ut facies mæsta sit, ut sit inops.  
 Pro Caroli titulis, pro vultu et imagine sacra,  
 Unica stat mæstis nuda Novarca notis.  
 Fatale exemplum ! Caroli quod vota docere,  
 Anglia quod nequiiit salva, Novarca, doces.

## AD HEEMSKIRKUM.

Festivi ingenii multique, Heemskirke, leporis !  
 Pictorum princeps Batavorum ! ut teque tuosque  
 Mirari jūvat, et risu laudare labores !  
 Tu modo, tu veniam conanti indulseris æquam,  
 Binas e multis, si fors imitamine possit,  
 Transferre in chartam tentat mea musa tabellas.

Prima casam agrestem, fixumque in pariete carmen  
 Describit, solidosque duos et quatuor asses,  
 Hesterni pretium potus. Hic civis obesus  
 Spectatur Belga, a lepidō cui vertice nutat  
 Pileus in lævam suspensus, et amphora totum  
 Ostendit nudata sinum ventremque capacem.  
 Obtutu stupet ille inhians, vultuque fatente  
 Mœrorem, aut quassat caput, aut quassare videtur :  
 Frustra inhiat, frustra solitos desiderat haustus !  
 Horrendum vacuum, atquē ingens est intus inane.  
 Stat bonus a socii tergo compotor, et imum  
 Vas caute explorat, tetroque inamabilis ore  
 Et vaguam deflet testam, vacuumque crumenam.

Scamno interposito binos habet altera nautas,  
 Pictis conantes chartis quid possit uterque.



Cernere depositum est utriusque in pignora nummos,  
 Vincenti pretium palinæ : duadem alter, et alter  
 Fatalem ostendit triadem, palmamque requirit.  
 Ille indignatur vinci, morsuque labella  
 Compressans, horretque comis, mensæque ferocem  
 Impingit pugnum, damnans chartasque deosque.  
 Improbis interea victor subridet ineptum,  
 Et miserum illudit victum, fruiturque triumpho.  
 Innixus cubito, juxta caput interponit  
 Naris homo emunctæ, benè qui totam subolet rem,  
 Fortunæ calletque vias, vultuque loquaci  
 Sic tristem hortatur socium : Quando, inquit, amice,  
 Sese ita res habeat, frustra emendare querendo  
 Fortunam speras, inimicaque fata lacessis :  
 Ira nocet nimique animi, namque acrius æquo  
 Adversam fortunam arges, nimioque furore  
 Spem lugens deceptam : at tu, me iudice, rebus  
 Nec dubiis diffides nimis, nec crede secundis.

### HOBSONI LEX.

COMPLURES (ita, Granta, refert) Hobsonus alebat  
 In stabulo longo, quos locitaret, equos ;  
 Hac lege, ut foribus staret qui proximus, ille  
 Susciperet primas, solus et ille, vicē.

Aut hunc, aut nullum—sua pars sit cuique laboris ;

Aut hunc, aut nullum—sit sua cuique quies.

Conditio obtinuit, nulli violanda togato ;

Proximus hic foribus, proximus esto viæ.

Optio tam prudens cur non huc usque retenta est ?

Tam bona cur unquam lex abolenda fuit ?

Hobsoni veterem norram revocare memento ;

Tuque iterum Hobsoni, Granta, videbis equos.

## PIETAS RUBECULÆ.

Quæ tibi regalis dederant diadematis aurum,

Dant et funereum fana, Mariæ, tholum.

Quisque suis vicibus, mæsto stant ordine flentes ;

Oreque velato fœmina triste silet.

Parva avis interea, residens in vertice summo,

Emittit tremula lugubre voce melos.

Vespera nec claudit, nec lucem Aurora recludit,

Quin eadem repetat funebre carmen avis.

Tale nihil dederint vel mausolea ; Mariæ

Hæc pietas soli debita vera fuit.

Venales lacrymæ, jussique facessite fletus ;

Sumptibus hic nullis luctus emendus erat.

## THE CANTAB.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

WITH two spurs, or one—and no great matter which .  
 Boots bought, or boots borrow'd, a whip or a switch,  
 Five shillings, or less, for the hire of his beast,  
 Paid part into hand.—you must wait for the rest.  
 Thus equipt, Academicus climbs up his horse,  
 And out they both sally, for better or worse ;  
 His heart void of fear, and as light as a feather,  
 And in violent haste to go not knowing whither.  
 Through the fields and the towns (see!) he scam-  
 pers along, .

And is look'd at and laugh'd by old and by young ;  
 Till at length overspent, and his sides smear'd with  
 blood,

Down tumbles his horse, man and all in the mud.  
 In a waggon, or chaise, shall he finish his route?  
 Oh ! scandalous fate ! he must do it on foot.

Young gentlemen, hear!—I am older than you,  
 The advice that I give I have proved to be true :  
 Wherever your journey may be, never doubt it,  
 The faster you ride, you're the longer about it.

## EQUES ACADÉMICUS.

CALCARI instruitur Juvenis ; geminove vel uno,  
 Haud multum, aut ocreis cujus, et unde, refert ;  
~~Fors~~ fortasse suo, fortasse aliunde, flagello ;  
 Quantulacunque sui, pars tamen ipse sui.  
 Sic rite armatus, quinis (et forte minoris)  
 Conductum solidis scandere gessit equum.  
 Latus et impavidus, (qua fert fortuna, volentem  
 Cernite) quadrupedem pungit, et urget iter.  
 Admisso cursu, per rura, per oppida, fertur :  
 Adlatrant catuli, multaque ridet anus.  
 Jamque ferox plagis, erecta ad verbera dextra,  
 Calcē cruentato lassat utrumque latus.  
 Impete sed tanto vixdum confecerit ille  
 Millia propositæ sexve, novemve, viæ ;  
 Viribus absumptis, fessusque labore, caballus  
 Sternit in immundum seque equitemque lutum.  
 Vectus iter peraget curru plaustrave viator ?  
 Proh pudor et facinus ! cogitur ire pedes.  
 Si, nec inexpertum, seniore junior audis,  
 Quæ sint exiguæ commoda disce moræ.  
 Quam tibi præcipio, brevis est sed regula certa :  
 Ocyus ut possis pergere, lentus eas.

## THE THRACIAN.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

THRACIAN parents, at his birth,  
 Mourn their babe with many a tear,  
 But, with undissembled mirth,  
 Place him breathless on his bier.

Greece and Rome, with scorn,  
 "O the savages!" exclaim,  
 "Whether they rejoice or mourn,  
 "Well entitled to the name!"

But the cause of this concern,  
 ' And this pleasure, would they trace,  
 Even they might somewhat learn  
 From the savages of Thrace.

## THRAX.

THREICIVM infantem, cum lucem intravit et auras,

Fletibus excepit mæstus uterque parens.

Threicium infantem, cum luce exivit et auris,

Extulit ad funus lætus uterque parens.

Interea, tu, Roma, et tu tibi, Græcia, plaudens,

Dicitis, Hæc vera est Thraïca barbaries.

Lætitiæ causam, causamque exquirite luctus ;

Vosque est quod doceat Thraïca barbaries.

## LACHRYMÆ PICTORIS.

INFANTEM audivit puerum, sua gaudia, Apelles

Intempestivo fato obiisse diem.

Ille, licet tristi percussus imagine mortis,

Proferri in medium corpus inane jubet.

Et calamum, et succos poscens, "Hos accipe luctus,

Mærorem hunc," dixit; "nate parentis habe."

Dixit; et, ut clausit, clausos depinxit ocellos;

Officio pariter fidus utrique pater:

Frontemque, et crines, nec adhuc pallentia formans

Oscula, adumbravit lugubre pictor opus.

Perge, parens, mærendo tuos expendere luctus;

Nondum opus absolvit triste suprema manas.

Vidit adhuc molles genitor super oscula risus;

Vælit adhuc veneres irrubuisse genis:

Et teneras raptim veneres, blandosque lepores,

Et tacitos risus transtulit in tabulam.

Pingendo desiste tuum signare dolorem;

Filioli longum vivet imago tui:

Vivet, et æterna vives tu laude; nec arte

Vincendus pictor, nec pietate pater.

## THE TEARS OF A PAINTER.

TRANSLATED BY W. DOWDER, ESQ.

APOLLO, hearing that his boy  
 Had just expired—his only joy !  
 Although the sight with anguish tore him,  
 Bade place his dear remains before him.  
 He seized his brush,—his colours spread :  
 And—“ Oh ! my child, accept,”—he said,  
 “ (’Tis all that I can now bestow,)  
 “ This tribute of a father’s woe !”  
 Then, faithful to the twofold part,  
 Both of his feelings and his art,  
 He closed his eyes with tender care,  
 And form’d at once a fellow-pair.  
 His brow with amber locks beset,  
 And lips, he drew,—not livid yet ;  
 And shaded that which he had done  
 To a just image of his son.

Thus far is well. But view again  
 The cause of thy paternal pain !  
 Thy melancholy task fulfil !  
 It needs the last, last touches still.  
 Again his pencil’s powers he tries,  
 For on his lips a smile he spies ;  
 And still his cheek unfaded shows



The deepest damask of the rose.  
 Then, heedful of the finished whole,  
 With fondest eagerness he stole,  
 Till scarce himself distinctly knew  
 The cherub copied from the true.

Now, painter, cease ! thy task is done,  
 Long lives this image of thy son ;  
 Nor short-lived shall thy glory prove,  
 Or of thy labour or thy love.

### VERULAMIUM.

QUA juxta Albani divique et martyris ædes  
 Humphredo servat de duce quod superest ;  
 Urbs stabat, quondam insignis ; nunc arva segesque,  
 Abdita nunc ipso, mersa, sepulta solo.  
 Quo jam murorum turrita superbia cessit !  
 Quid sibi jam reliquum, quid nisi nomen, habet !  
 Nil nisi nomen habet—sed et omni illustrius urbe,  
 Nullaque quo major gloria, nomen habet.  
 Restat adhuc, restabit adhuc per sæcula longa,  
 Nomine Baconi nobilitata sui :  
 Quæ, cum desierit Verulamius ille vocari,  
 Nil nisi nunc nomen, tunc neque nomen erit.

IN EFFIGIEM  
DOMINÆ, CATHARINÆ HYDE.

KNELLERI egregios vidi Cytherea \* labores,  
Nympharum varios habitus, vultusque venustos,  
Quis frontis divinus honos, quæ gratia cuique  
Dissimilis, formæque suæ bene conscia diva,  
“Sic ego” † (monstravitque ~~pari~~) “sic ora ferebam,  
Inquit, in Idæo referens certamine pomum.  
Me mihi, ‡ si memini, talem pellucidus amnis,  
Me talem exhibuit speculum. Sic me § quoque pul-  
chram,

Nativo exortam fluctu cum pinxit, et udos  
Siccantem in ripa crines, descripsit Apelles;  
Sic nivea ornârunt fusi mea colla capilli.  
Ploravi || viduata meum sic, inquit, Adonin,  
Et tales gessi vultus mærore decoros.”  
At cum conspexit Miram, ¶ cui dulcis in ore  
Majestas, blandisque nitor suffusus ocellis,  
Constitit, obtutuque hærens, “Formosior,” inquit,  
“Aut hæc est nobis, aut nos male pinxit Apelles.”

\* Intellige imagines quasdam a G. Kneller, Bar. depictas.

† Hon. Dom. Sherrard. ‡ Comitissam de Sunderland.

§ Com. de Ranelagh. || Com. de Salisbury.

¶ Dom. Cath. Hyde.

## AD RICHARDUM LAMB,

NEC S.T.P. NEC L.D. NEC LL.D. NEQUE DOCTOREM  
IN MUSICA; SED, EX USU UT CONSTAT VULGATO,  
DOCTOREM:

## EPISTOLA FAMILIARIS.

QUI doctis aliquot studiis impenderit annos,  
Hunc Granta exornat, vel Rhedycina gradu.  
Quisquis et egregiam meditando invenerit artem,  
Ille sit, (et fas est,) doctor in arte sua.  
Hoc tibi debetur; quanquam nihil addere fama:  
Nomina vel possunt magna, gradusve, tuæ.  
Hoc tibi debetur; quod te nec doctior alter  
Ungues vel manuum, vel resecare pedum.  
Nec magis est præsens opifer, cum Cynthia crescat;  
Et, cum decrescat Cynthia, nemo magis.  
Ne manus armetur rabie, tua maxima cura est;  
Longus, quod rabiem colligat, unguis habet:  
Proxima, mundities; ut sint sine sordibus ungues;  
Longus, quod sordes contrahat, unguis alit.  
Pulchra (quod adde) manus citharam decorabit ebur-  
nam;  
Nec tenuem interdum dedecorabit acum.  
Sive quid excrescat pedibus, pluviam unde futuram,  
Unde vices cæli præscia discit anus;

Seu durum excruciet tuber, seu mollius urat,  
 Dat tuus extemplo culter amicus opem.  
 Saltibus hinc habiles matronæ, habilesque puellæ;  
 Cum poscant larvas tempora, cumque choros.  
 Doctor ab his ideo vocitare, et doctor ab illis:  
 Mōribus id, studiis, ingenioque datur.  
 Sin meritis Rhedycina tuis, sin invida Granta  
 Hunc titulum juris dixerit esse sui;  
 Si tua noluerint augeri nomina binis  
 Saltem literulis, literulisve tribus,  
 Augeri nequeunt: nam te tua fama sequetur;  
 Qui (quod nulla vetet lex) OPERATOR eris.

## RECONCILIATRIX.

CRÆSCENTES laudes ~~natura~~ inviderat arti;  
 Et sibi rivalem nescia ferre parem;  
 Divinam effinxit nympham, et formam addidit ori,  
 Cui Cypræ posset cederē forma deæ.  
 Hanc videt ars, vincique dolet; doctosque resumens  
 Knelleri calamos, æmula tentat opus:  
 Depingit suavesque genas, mollesque capillos,  
 Et colla intacta candidiora nive.  
 Virginei rûbor idem, eademque est gratia vultus;  
 Et similis roseo spirat in ore decor.

Hinc nec certamen vult illa iterare, vel illa :  
 Contenta et felix utraque laude sua.  
 Gloria naturæ atque artis, componere tantas  
 Quæ potuit lites, unica, Mira \* fuit.

## O D E

## MAGISTRI GULIELMI SHAKESPEAR,

VERSIONE LATINA DONATA.

Vix matutinum ebiberat de gramine rorem  
 Umbrosa invitans Phœbus ad antra boves,  
 Cum secum placidi Cytherea ad fluminis undas,  
 Adventum expectans sedit, Adoni, tuum.  
 Sub salicis sedit rāmis, ubi sæpe solebat  
 Procumbens fastum deposuisse puer.  
 Æstus erat gravis; at gravior sub pectore divæ  
 Qui fuit, et longe sævior, æstus erat.  
 Mox puer advenit, posuitque a corpore vestem,  
 Tam prope vix Venerem delituisse ratus :  
 Utque deam vidit recubantem in margine ripæ,  
 Attonitus mediis insiliebat aquis.  
 Crudelem decepta dolum, fraudemque superbam  
 Ut videt, his mœstis ingemit illa modis :  
 Cur, ex æquoreæ spuma cum nascerer undæ,  
 Non ipsa, o inquit, Jēpiter ! unda fui !

\* Vide page 165.

IN POSTHUMAM EFFIGIEM  
JOHANNIS FERMOR, ARM.

AD PRÆCEPTA DOM. HENRICI FERMOR, BARONETTI,  
SUMMA CUM FIDE DELINEATAM.

DEFUNCTI effigiem fratris mandare tabellæ  
Prater, et in vitam vult revocare novam.  
Sed quænam absentes vultus describet arundo ?  
Quis referet succis ora sepulta labor ?  
Hæc ora, hos vultus memori sub pectore frater,  
(Sume, opifex, calamum) quos tibi dictet, habet.  
Dictanti attentus pictor, peramabile transfert  
Paulatim, ex animo præcipientis, opus.  
Jam propior simili pronique alludere forma  
Incipit, et jussas exprimit umbra notas ;  
Jam noti arrident vultus, et frontis apertæ  
Candida simplicitas, et generosa fides :  
Jam coram, et præsens, ipsissima vivit imago ;  
Oh ! quantum pietas ingeniosa potest !  
Noli ultra sævos, mors o, jactare triumphos ;  
Cætera qui vincit, te quoque vincit Amor.

## SCHOLA RHETORICES.

LONDINI ad pontem, Billingi nomine porta est,  
 Unde ferunt virides ostrea Nereides.  
 Hic sibi perpetuam legis facundia sedem ;  
 Nec modus hic verbis, neve figura decet.  
 Sermonem densis oratrix floribus ornat,  
 Et fundit varios, ingeminatque, tropos.  
 Et nervi, et veneres, et vis, et copia fandi  
 Insunt ; et justum singula pondus habent.  
 'O sedes, totidem multum celebrata per annos !  
 Omne tibi rostrum cedit, et omne forum.  
 Utraque, quos malit, titulos Academia jactet :  
 At tibi Linguarum Janua nomen erit.

## CANIS ET ECHO.

Puris in cœlo radiis argentea Luna  
 In Tainisis tremula luce refulsit aquis.  
 Improbis hoc vidit catulus, ringensque malignum  
 Solvit in indignos ora proterva modis :  
 Lunamque in cœlo, lunamque aggressus in undis,  
 In sidus pariter sævus utrumque furit.  
 Sub ripis latuit fors ulterioribus echo,  
 'Audiit et vanas ludicra nympha minas :  
 Audiit ; et rabie rabiem lepidissima vindex  
 Ulcisci statuit, parque referre pari.  
 Ille repercussæ deceptus imagine vocis,  
 Irarum impatiens jam magis, estque magis.  
 Reddere latratus pergit latratibus echo ;  
 Quemque canis statuit, servat imago modum.  
 Tandem ubi lassatæ fauces, et spiritus, et vox ;  
 Defervet rabies tota, siletque canis.  
 Et poterat siluisse prius ; furor omnis ineptus,  
 Omnisque in sese futilis ira redit.



## CRURA ADSCITITIA.

HANC puer (et puel. mentem quoque gloria tangit)

Artem habet, ut sese tollere possit humo .

Selecta ex baculis duo ligna abiegna requirit,

Quatuor ad spatium plusve minusve pedum.

His etiam, ut melius vestigia firmet, equino

De corio affigit fortia lora duo.

Quæ postquam clavis supra devinxit et infra,

Ipsæ suum scandit, quod fabricavit, opus :

Cautoque incedit, prima ad tentamina, gressu,

Et nova cum multo crura tremore movet.

Mox ubi se didicit librâmine pendere justo,

Hinc inde intrepidos fertque refertque gradus.

Saxa per et plateas, largis vult passibus ire ;

Qua via per mediâ, ~~qua via nulla~~, lutum.

Cum subito (audentes fortuna ne; usque juvabit

Præspera) in immundam præcipitatur humum.

Quid faciat patris metuens, metuensque magistri !

Quo fugiat tunicas squalidus, ora, manus !

Quin iterum ascendat, magnis licet excidat ausis ;

Si male hunc fuerit, non male semper erit.

Altius in cælum valido pila surgit ab ictu ;

Gaudet et a plagis ocyus ire trochus.

In geminis didicit quicumque incedere lignis,

Cruribus hic poterit tutius ire suis. •

IN FENESTRAM SEPTENTRIONALEM  
FANI WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

“ —Renascentur, quæ jam cecidère.”

ANTIQUAM Petri quæ pulchre illuminat ædem,  
Artificem agnoscit picta fenestra manum.  
Circulus illustris summa splendescit in ora,  
Divus apostolici, cum duce, quisque chori.  
Cœlestes intus facies, vultusque videntur  
Aligeri : in medio biblia sacra p̄tēnt.  
Quam bene miscentur, sua per loca quisque, colores !  
Quam bene cæruleum, purpureumque decus !  
Quam lumen solenne, et quam venerabilis umbra !  
Spectantem ut recreat lumen, ! ut umbra juvat !  
Quæ p̄ne interiit longos pictura per annos,  
Illuxit bibulo jam rediviva vitro :  
Jamque recens iterum, in nostra ætate revixit  
Clarius, antiquæ laudis et artis opus.

ALEXANDER ET XERXES.

FLET Macedo, sibi totum ubi debellaverat orbem,  
Indignans armis nil superesse suis :  
Flet Xerxes, quod nemo suis de millibus, ætas  
Proxima cum veniet, nemo superstes erit.  
Nolo tuas, Macedo, lacrymas : ego laudo dolorem  
Humanum ; et tecum, Persa, dolere volo.

## THE CAUSE WON.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

Two neighbours furiously dispute,  
 A field the subject of the suit :  
 Trivial the spot, yet such the rage  
 With which the combatants engage,  
 'Twere hard to tell who covets most  
 The price—at whatsoever cost.  
 The pleadings swell : words still suffice :  
 No single word but has its price ;  
 No term but yields some fair pretence  
 For novel and increased expense.

Defendant thus becomes a name,  
 Which he that bore it may disclaim,  
 Since both, in one description blended,  
 Are plaintiffs—when the suit is ended.

## PLUS SCIRE OPORTET, QUAM LOQUI.

Quæ gravitas oculis ! et quæ constantia fronti !  
 Sobrius ut toto pectore bubo sapit !  
 Ales Pythagora dignus, dignusque Minerva !  
 Sermonis parcus, consilii que tenax !  
 Oh habitat tecum, bubo, et sit pectore in isto,  
 Quicquid habes : quoties effluet, omen erit.

## VICTORI • FORDNSIS.

CAIO cum Titio lis et vexatio longa  
 Sunt de vicini proprietate scilicet.  
 Protinus ingentes annos in iurgia sumunt  
 Utraque vincendi pars studiosa nimis.  
 Lis tumet in schedulas, et jam verbosior, et jam  
 Nec verbum quodvis asse minoris emunt.  
 Prætereunt menses, et terminus alter et alter;  
 Quisque novos sumptus, alter et alter, habent.  
 Ille querens, hic respondens pendente vocatur  
 Lite; sed, ad finem litis, uterque querens.

## CERTAMEN MUSICUM.

Octo trans Tamisin campanis diva Mari;  
 Cis Tamisin bis sex diva Brigetta sonat.  
 Hæc te citius urget modulos properatius ædes,  
 Alternat grandes lentius illa modos.  
 Nec quis in altæritro distinguat littore iudex,  
 An magis hæc aures captet, an illa magis.  
 Tantæ est harmoniæ contentio musica, turris  
 Altera cum numeros, altera pondus habet.

## STRADA'S NIGHTINGALE.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

The shepherd touch'd his reed ; sweet Philomel  
 Essay'd, and oft essay'd to catch the strain,  
 And treasuring, as on her ear they fell,  
 The numbers, echo'd note for note again.

The peevish youth, who ne'er had found before  
 A rival of his skill, indignant heard,  
 And soon (for various was his tuneful store)  
 In loftier tones defied the simple bird.

She dared the task, and, rising as he rose,  
 With all the force that passion gives, inspired,  
 Return'd the sounds awhile, but in the close  
 Exhausted fell, and at his feet expired.

Thus strength and skill prevail'd. O fatal strife !  
 By thee, poor songstress, playfully begun ;  
 And, O sad victory ! which cost thy life,  
 And he may wish that he had never won !

## STRADÆ PHILOMELA.

PASTOREM audivit calamis Philomela canentem,  
 Et voluit tenues ipsa referre modos ;  
 Ipsa retentavit numeros, didicitque retentans  
 Argutum fida reddere voce melos.  
 Pastor inassuetus rivalem ferre, miscellam  
 Grandius ad carmen provocat, urget avem.  
 Tuque etiam in modulos surgis, Philomela ; sed impar  
 Viribus, heu impar, exanimisque cadis.  
 Durum certamen ! tristis victoria ! cantum  
 Maluerit pastor non superâsse tuum.

## PYRAMIS.

PYRAMIDUM sumptus, ad cœlum et sidera ducti,  
 Quid dignum tanta mole, quid intus habent ?  
 Ah ! nihil intus habent, nisi nigrum informe cadaver ;  
 Durata in saxum est cui medicata caro.  
 Ergone porrigitur monumentum in jugera tota !  
 Ergo tot annorum, tot manuumque labor !  
 Integra sit morum tibi vita ; hæc pyramis esto .  
 Et poterunt tumulo sex satis esse pedes.

## THESTYLIS COQUA.

ALLIA, serpyllum, rutamque et sectile porrum  
 Thestylis, et panis frustula dura coquit.  
 Jusculaque ut gustu capiant meliore palatum,  
 Immittit salsæ pinguia terga suis.  
 Rusticus hinc stomachum lenitque, et recreat artus;  
 Hinc corde exultat messor, et ore nitet.  
 O labor! o sudor! dulcis conditor uterque!  
 Egregiam facitis Thestylin esse coquam.

## ROSA : AD STELLAM.

DELICIÆ juvenum, nympharum hodierna voluptas,  
 Ecce ea, quo rubeat, Stella, rubore Rosa!  
 Stella, vide quantum foliis suffundat honorem!  
 Explicet ad solem purpura qualis decus!  
 Cras, Stella, exemplum pulchris lacrymabile, eandem  
 Arentem, laceram, pallidulamque vide.  
 Stella, Rosæ miserere; et dum miserere, memento,  
 Quod brevis est ævi, quod tua forma Rosa est.

## CANTATRICES.

Quæ septem vicos conterminat, una columna,  
 Consistunt nymphæ Sirenum ex agmine binæ;  
 Stramineum capiti tegimen, collumque per omne  
 Ingentes electri orbes : utrique pependit  
 Crustato vestis cæno, limoque rigescens  
 Crure usque a medio calcem defluxit ad imum.  
 Exiguam secum pendentem ex ubere natam  
 Altera ; venales dextra tulit altera chartas.

His vix dispositis, pueri innuptæque puellæ  
 Accurrunt : sutor primus, cui lorea vitta  
 Impediit crines, humili, quæ proxima stabat,  
 Proruit e cella, chartas, si fortè placerent,  
 Empturus ; namque ille etiam se carmine multo  
 Oblectat, longos solus quo rite labores  
 Diminuit, fallitque hybernæ tradita noctis.  
 Collecti murmur sensim increbrescere vulgi:  
 Audit ; et excurrit nudis ancilla lacertis.  
 Incudem follesque et opus fabrilè relinquens,  
 Se densæ immiscet plebi niger ora Pyracmon.  
 It juxta, depressum ingens cui mantica tergum  
 Incurvat, tardò passu ; simul ille coronam  
 Aspectat vulgi, spe carminis arrigit aures ;  
 Statque moræ patiens, humeris nec pondera sentit.  
 Sic ubi Tartareum regem Rhodopeius Orpheus  
 Threiciis studuit fidibus mulcere, laboris



Immemor, Æolides stupuit modulamina plectri,  
 Nec sensit funesti onera incumbentia saxi.  
 Sæpe interventus rhedæ crepitantis, ab illo  
 Vicorum, aut illo, stipantem hinc inde catervam  
 Dividit; at rursus coeunt, ubi transiit illa,  
 Ut coeunt rursus, puppis quas dividit, undæ.

Canticulæ interea narraverat argumentum  
 Altera Sirenum, infidi perjuria nautæ,  
 Deceptamque dolo nympham; tum flebile carmen  
 Flebilibus movit, numeris, quos altera versu  
 Alternò excepit: patulis stant rictibus omnes:  
 Dextram ille acclinat, lævam ille attentius aurem,  
 Promissum carmen captare paratus hiatu.  
 Longa referre mora est, animum qua vicerit arte  
 Virgineum juvenis. Jam poscunt undique chartas  
 Protensæ emptorum dextræ, quas illa vel illa  
 Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste  
 Est usquam auditor, dulcis cui lene camæna  
 Non adhibet tormentum, et furtivum elicit assem.  
 Stat medios inter, baculoque innititur Irus;  
 Nee tamen hic loculo parcit, sed prodigus æris  
 Emptor adest, solvit pretium, carmenque requirit.  
 Fors juxta adstabat vetula iracundior æquo;  
 Quæ loculo ex imo invitum, longumque latentem  
 Depromens vix tandem obolum, "Cedo, fœmina, char-  
 tam,"

Inquit; ut æternum monumentum in pariet figam,  
 Cum laribus mansurum ipsis, quam credula nymphis  
 Pectora sint; fraudis quam plena, et perfida nautis.

## AD GULIELMUM HOGARTH,

Παρανευτικόν.

QUI mores hominum improbos, ineptos,  
 Incidis, nec ineleganter, æri,  
 Derisor lepidus, sed et severus, •  
 Corrector gravis, at nec invenustus ;  
 Seu pingis meretricios amores, \*  
 Et scenas miseræ vicesque vitæ ;  
 Ut tentat pretio rudem puellam  
 Corruptrix anus, impudens, obesa ;  
 Ut se vix reprimit libidinosus •  
 Scortator, veneri paratus omni :  
 Seu\*describere vis, facete censor,  
 Bacchanalia sera protrahentès  
 Ad confinia trastinæ diei,  
 Fractos cum cyathis tubos, matellam  
 Non plenam modo sed superfluentem,  
 Et fortem validumque cōmbibonem  
 Lætantem super amphora repleta ;  
 Jucundissimus omnium fereris,  
 Nullique artificum secundus, ætas  
 Quos præsens dedit, aut dabit futura.  
 Macte o, eia age, macte sis amicus  
 Virtuti : vitique quod notâris,

Pergas pingere, et exhibere coram.  
Censura utilior tua æquiorque  
Omni vel satirarum acerbitate,  
Omni vel rigidissimo cachinno.

## NON ES, QUOD SIMULAS.

ANTE focum nutatque et lumina claudit herilem  
Et stupida, et vultu seria, felis anus :  
Nil ea lascivi saltus meminisse videtur ;  
Lusus, si spectes, nil juvenilis habet ;  
Sed grave, sed prudens quamvis, castumque tuetur,  
Caudam, cum tempus fert, agitare potest.

## OCEANUS PRÆDATOR ET RESTITUTOR.

- Abluit Oceanus terras hinc inde jacentes ;  
 Excavat et ripas, subigus edendo, salum.  
 At neque contrahitur tellus subducta rapinis,  
 At neque fit furtis auctior unda suis.  
 Nam parte ex alia desertam extendit arenam  
 Littus, et e mediis insula crescit aquis.  
 • Nil prodest lucrum, cui damna æqualia : fines  
 Oceanus mutat, sed superare nequit.

## PARENTIS SOLICITUDO.

- PLUMASQUE, et pilos, et muscum hinc colligit illinc,  
 Fœtibus ut nidum sedula sternat avis :  
 Quos ubi surreptos cavea suspendit arator,  
 Hic quoque captivos provida mater alit.  
 Si muscam, si vermem affert, vel forte cicadam,  
 Totus hiat nidus, conqueriturque famem.  
 Infelix in utroque parens ! labor est peperisse,  
 Et labor est pullos non peperisse sibi.

# 'A MANUAL,

MORE ANCIENT THAN THE ART OF PRINTING, AND NOT  
TO BE FOUND IN ANY CATALOGUE,

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

There is a book, which we may call  
(Its excellence is such)  
Alone a library, though small ;  
The ladies thumb it much.

Words none, things numerous it contains :  
And things with words compared,  
Who needs be told, that has his brains,  
Which merit most regards ?

Often its leaves of scarlet hue  
A golden edging boast ;  
And open'd, it displays to view  
Twelve pages at the most.

Nor name, nor title, stamp'd behind,  
Adorns its outer part ;  
But all within 'tis richly lined,  
A magazine of art.

## MANUALE

TYPOGRAPHIA OMNI ANTIQVIUS, NULLI VSQVIAM  
LIBRORVM INSEPVVM CATALOGO.

Exiguus liber est, muliebri creber in usu,  
Per se qui dici Bibliotheca potest.  
Copia verborum non est, sed copia rerum ;  
Copia (quod nemo denegat) utilior.  
Rubris consultur pannis ; fors exigitur auto ;  
Bis sexta ad summum pagina claudit opus.  
Nil habet a tergo titulive aut nominis ; intus  
Thesaurus artis servat, et intus opes :  
Intus opes, quas nympha sinu pulcherrima gestet,  
Quas nive candidior tractet amictusque manus.  
Quando instrumentum presens tibi postulat usus,  
Majusve, aut, operis pro ratione, minus:  
Et genere et modulo diversa habet arma, gradatim  
Digesta, ad numeros attenuata suos :  
Primum Enchiridii folium majuscula profert,  
Qualia, quæ blaso est lumine, possent erant.  
Quod sequitur folium, matronis arma ministrat,  
Dicere quæ magnis proxima necesse :

The whitest hands that secret board  
 Oft visit : and the fair  
 Preserve it in their bosom stored,  
 As with a miser's care.

Thence implements of every size,  
 And form'd for various use,  
 (They need but to consult their eyes,)  
 They readily produce.

The largest and the longest kind  
 Possess the foremost page,  
 A sort most needed by the blind,  
 Or nearly such from age.

The full charged leaf, which next ensues,  
 Presents in bright array  
 The smaller sort, which matrons use  
 Not quite so blind as they.

The third, the forth, the fifth supply  
 What their occasions ask,  
 Who with a more discerning eye  
 Perform a nicer task.

But still with regular decrease  
 From size to size they fall,  
 In every leaf grow less and less ;  
 The last are least of all.

Tertium, item quartum, quintumque minuscula supplet,

Sed non ejusdem singula quæque loci.

Disposita ordinibus certis, discrimina servant ;

Quæ sibi convegiant, seligat unde nurus.

Ultima quæ restant, quæ multa minutula nympha

Dicit, sunt sexti divitiæ folii.

Quantillo in spatio doctrina o! quanta latescit !

Quam tamen obscuram vix brevitate voces.

Non est interpres, non commentarius ullus,

Aut index ; tam sunt omnia perspicua.

Ætatem ad quamvis, ad captum ita<sup>s</sup> fingitur omnem,

Ut nihil auxilli postulet inde liber.

Millia librorum numerat perplura ; nec ullum

Bodlæi huic jactat Bibliotheca parem.

Millia Cassareo numerat quoque munere Granta,

Hæc tamen est inter millia tale nihil.

Non est, non istis auctor de millibus unus,

Cui tanta ingeni vis, vel acumen inest.



O ! what a fund of genius, pent  
In narrow space is here !  
This volume's method and intent  
How luminous and clear !

It leaves no reader at a loss  
Or posed, whoever reads :  
No commentator's tedious gloss,  
Nor even index needs.

Search Bodley's many thousands o'er !  
No book is treasured there,  
Nor yet in Granta's numerous store,  
That may with his compare.

No !—rival none in either host  
Of this was ever seen,  
Or that contents could justly boast,  
So brilliant and so keen.

**EXISTENTIA ENTIIUM INCORPOREORUM  
COLLIGI POTEST LUMINE NATURÆ.**

OMNIA mortali demens sapientia credit  
Semine concreta, et cæco jactata tumultu  
Principia innumeras rerum procudere formas :  
Hinc animam fingit nascentibus insinuatam  
Corporeas servare vices, unaque vigere  
Cum membris, una languentem flere vigorem,  
Atque brevis pariter spatium decurrere vitæ,  
Et simul in cineres primævaque semina solvi.

Hos ludos, Epicure, atque hæc insomnia ridet  
Inventrix veri ratio, sedesque futuras  
Monstrat, perpetuamque animæ post funera vitam.

Nam si corporeæ pereunt cum corpore mentes,  
Unde est, quod cæco resoluti carcere manes  
Aërias sumunt formas, et tenuia membra,  
Et similes referunt vultus, notasque figuras ?

Quanquam etenim ridenda putem, quæ somnia  
cunque,

Credula narrat anus tremulos ad lampadis ignes,  
Cum noctes produxit hiems, puerique trementes  
Informes metuunt umbras, simulataque monstra,  
Et latos rictus oculosque immane micantes ;  
Sæpe tamen simulacra modis pallentia miris

Impositi frustra claustra effregisse sepulchri  
Certa fides, resque ipsa probat cogitare fateri.  
Vera cruentatos violati Cæsaris umbra  
Ostendit trepido vultus, frõntemque minacem,  
Fatalesque tibi promisit, Brute, Philippos.

Præterea, defessa gravi cum corpora somno  
Languescunt, oculosque ligant mollia vinc'la,  
Evigilant ignes animi, variæque recursant  
Errantes species, et mens sine pondere ludit.  
Causidicus renouat jurgantis prœlia linguæ,  
Milesque occisos iterata interficit ira :  
Et quos accendit vigilanti Phyllis amores,  
In somnis Corydon suspirans nutrit amores ;  
Sideribusque pares oculos, frontisque politum  
Marmor, purpureisque rosis immista genarum  
Lilia miratur, mentitaque basia libat,  
Basia, quæ negat ipsa, ultro dat blandior umbra.

Ergo incorpoream mentem fateare necesse est,  
Quæ varias rerum sopito corpore formas  
Pingit, diuitiisque suis animosa superbit.

Quinetiam, nec causa sui nec conscia motus  
Materies fertur, quam si vis nulla ciceret,  
Staret, perpetuoque ignava quiesceret ævo.  
Hinc igitur mentis vires, hinc igneus ardor  
Fluxere ? et variis corpuscula percita plagis  
Elicunt sensum, veluti latitantia produnt  
Collisi silices inclusæ semina flammæ ?  
Hinc ratio fluxit ? celeri quæ concita curva  
Pervolat superi flammantia mœnia cœli,

Et quæ cæruleo mersit natura profundo  
Cernit, et immensi pandit penetralia mundi?

Non adeo rapidis venti vis evolat alis :  
Non adeo celeri conspergit lumine terras  
Exoriens Deus augicomus, cum nocte fugata  
Egit equos volucres, radiantemque ignibus axem.

<sup>\*</sup>  
Cantabrigiæ, in Magnis Comitibus, 1714.

## RATIONES BONI ET MALI SUNT

### ÆTERNÆ ET IMMUTABILES.

Tu, quicumque simul confundis fasque nefasque,  
Virtutemque nihil censes, nisi nomen Æthere,  
Ni contra leges et consuetudo valerent :  
Siquis forte tibi, pleno cum sol nitet orbe,  
Jamque dies medius cælo spectabilis alto est,  
Esse diem medium, solemque nitere negaret ;  
Nonne hominem egregie Æmirareris ineptum,  
Ut mentis prorsus vacuum, vacuumve pudoris ?  
Tu tamen et vitii, fortis patronus et acer,  
Causam agis? et sanum credis te, animoque valentem?  
Credideris licet, atque deos jures licet omnes ;  
Non tamen efficies, quin te vicinia tota  
Vitet, uti medicis caput insanabile centum.

Aurea cum primis aeta est mortalibus ætas,  
 Necdum Astræa hominum commercia fugerat insons  
 Quisque fidem coluit, manibusque et pectore purus  
 Traduxit vacuum scalere et formidine vitam.  
 Non quia lictoris virgas sævamque securim  
 Sanguinei extimuit; sed nondum exempla parentum  
 Exciderant animo, nec longe æ fonte remotus,  
 Cœnosas haurire infelix cœperat undas.

At simul ejecto vitia irrupere pudore,  
 Disrupto rapidus veluti solet obice torrens;  
 Condere tum leges, siquos reverentia divum  
 Movit adhuc, cœpere, fides ne, sacraque jura,  
 Ipsaque virtutis penitus monumenta perirent.

Quod si non aliqua, ut misere contendis, inesset  
 Vis nativa Bono, quæ lege antiquior omni,  
 Cur non, cum in vitium proni rapiamur, honestis  
 Postpositisque bonis, inhonesta et prava jubentur?

Scilicet æterna est virtus, quæ, Regule, visa est,  
 Tam formosa tibi: certe dea, Regule, visa est,  
 Ausus eras præ qua lacrymantes rejicere a te  
 Uxorem, natosque tuos, certusque redire,  
 Pœnorum rabiem atque ultricem temnere mortem.  
 Ergo etiam seri, post tot quoque sæcla, nepotes  
 Divinum exemplar tacito venerantur honore.

At, lucis metuens, tenebras, et noctis opaca  
 Tegmen amat vitium; sed nec densissima noctis  
 Umbra valet miserum a seipso, calare nocentem.  
 Intus agit stimulos mens conscia seque flagello  
 Insequitur cæco, tortore ferocior omni.

Nec quēquam ergo adeo rationis egere putarem,  
Qui, si, quod turpi satagit conquirere fraude,  
Lucrari illud idem posset sine fraude, negaret;  
Et voti nollet fieri, nisi crimine, compos.

Jam, sibi qui ignoscit propriis vitiis satis æquus,  
Censorem mendosus agit; desævit et ipse,  
Censura dignum si quidquam admiserit alter.

Rusticus olim adfuit consultum juris, ut aiunt,  
Percontaturus quid lex seq̄liret in hac re:  
"Bos vicini," inquit, "sepem perrupit, agelli  
Tutelam nostri, et viridem pede pressit aristam," —  
"Pressit aristam, ais? et sepem perrupit? abito  
Securus; causa vinces: mi crede resartum  
Hoc tibi prægrandi præsto cum fœnore damnum."  
Rusticus hic, — "satis est: bos nam tuus" — "imo," ait  
"Si meus, est longe res jam diversa profecto." [alter,

Quam ridenda tuos bene pingit fabula mores!  
Qui, si de propriis perdas quid vive dolove,  
Protinus exclamas, et juras, ut tuus est mos,  
Nil superi curant mortalia? fulmina cessant  
Cur tam formidata, et vindex flamma Tonantis?  
Jam virtus non umbra tibi est, jam fasque nefasque  
Sunt aliquid; celesti agnoscis origine nata.  
At violata fides si te ditaverit auro,  
Tum superumque minas et bruta tonitrus spernis,  
Sub pedibusque jacent leges, et vincula sacra.

Nequicquam; namque haud virtus mutabilis auro  
Arbitrio popularis, honore orbabitur æquo;  
Ante etenim versus cedit color ater in album,

Ante diem Luna efficiet, Phœbusque tenebras,  
 Quam diva exciderit solio, quo fixa per omne  
 Perstitit, et perstabit in omne immobilis ævum.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitibus prioribus, 1706-7.

## LOCKIUS NON RECTE STATUIT DE PARTICULA ANGLICANA *BUT*.

Non mea vinctrices laurus, insignia belli,  
 Musa, nec optatæ ramos præstendit olivæ ;  
 Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita cogor.  
 Ludere particulis, et nugis addere pondus  
 Orbiliqûe iterum pendere loquentis ab ore,  
 Discipulorumque inter paulum habitare cathedras.

Verborum miseros dum deploravit abusus  
 Lockius, amissas veneres, artemque loquendi  
 Corruptam, tantæque ultro medicamina pesti  
 Attulit ; imprudens impune evadere sivit  
 Particulam hanc, dirasque in vulgum spargere strages  
 Dulcia quid memorem convivium mixta tumultu,  
 Extinctosque ignes, violataque fœdera amoris &

Non centum linguis mendacia plura vel ipsa  
 Fama refert, leni quam hæc syllaba sæpe susurro.  
 Nimirum hoc telum est, quo facta insignia livor,

Quæsitumque decus meritis, et digna tropæa  
 Impetit; abrumpens sermonem, dum premit intus  
 Reliquias odii, taciteque loquacia verba.  
 Zoilus aspexit si forte poemata Garthi,  
 O quantum ingenium! exclamat; *sed* dicitur ille—  
 Quam sæpe innuptæ ludunt hac voce puellæ!  
 Quamque pia insidias gaudens prætexere lingua,  
 Cælia præfatur!—Mihi non infamia curæ est;  
 Mene movet, quoniam est huic major turba procorum,  
 Pulchrior hæc, aut est quia ditior? est honor uni-  
 Cuique suus: verum laudaret si quis amicæ  
 Fulgentes oculos, tum protinus illæ; *sed* olim—  
 Diceret esse probam? tum suspirabit,—At at tu  
 Nunquid de puero audisti? cubito prope stantem  
 Tangens. Sunt etiam hæc vetulis monosyllaba cordi,  
 Sed mea fabellas musa indignatur aniles.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitibus prioribus, 1717-18.

## FLUXUS ET REFLUXUS MARIS PENDENT AB ACTIONIBUS SOLIS ET LUNÆ.

Quid regat alternos æstus, qua vi alta tumescant  
 Æquora, et elatis insurgant fluctibus undæ;  
 Humida quid jubeat retro sublapsa referri  
 Regna, cano, pelagoque volans do vela patenti.



Principio solem, et terras, præclaraque cœli  
Lumina, surgentemque in menstrua cornua lunam  
Vis infusa regit, coitusque immensa cupido  
Molem agit, et magno mundi se corpore miscet.  
Ætheris hinc ignes labuntur, et errat in orbes  
Quisque suos, Phœbi arbitrio, qui sidera certo  
Circumagit gyro, sese exsors, ipse movendi :  
Hinc celeri circum vertigine Cynthia rapta  
Volvitur, et varias splendoris lubrica formas  
Induit, ora modis ostentans candida miris.  
Quæ quoniam terras propius vaga lumine lustrat,  
Efficit, ut cupide sursum magis omnia tendant  
Surgere, dilectumque parent accedere ad orbem.  
At leni imperio Phœbes parere recusant  
Educti calo montes, nullisque trahuntur  
Illecebris, solido vires dum corpore vincunt.  
Mollis aquæ citius cedit natura, marisque  
Agnoscit dominam ; fluctus simul illa volentes  
Ad sese vocat, atque imo ciet æquora fundo,  
Attollens liquidam molem camposque natantes.  
Ac, velut incensa ingenti magnetis amore  
Ardet acus, properatque coire, salitque, tremensque  
Nititur ad lapidis latus, et nova vincula sentit ;  
Haud aliter, lunæ observans iter, altius undas  
Erigit, assurgitque fretis ferventibus æquor.  
Nec mora, nec requies ; qua se fert Cynthia, ponti  
Insequitur cupulus comes una, et gibbus aquarum,  
Cum primum nostro vasti regina profundi  
Incumbit pelago, tumidique ad littora flectus  
Nota ruunt, parte ex alia retinacula solvit

Oceani, pontoque omnes effundit habenas ;  
Subsidunt humiles undæ, refugæque recumbunt.

Nec nihil interea, qui lucida tela diei  
Spargit, et aspectat terras sol arduus omnes,  
Emotam turbat Tephyn, agitatque tumentem.  
Cynthia cum fratris radiis obnoxia pleno  
Orbe coit, seu cum præscutis cornibus ibit,  
Cernere erit magno marmor trepidare tumultu :  
At, si dilectæ lampas Phœbea sororis  
Dimidiam partem candenti lumine tingit ;  
Paulatim sese tollens, mare tardius æstum  
Provolveret segnem : sin jam pervenit uterque,  
Qua Libra æquato discrimine dividit orbem,  
Continuo ad cælum convexo gurgite fertur  
Ardua congeries pelagi, et vada spumea crescunt  
Cum sonitu ; nullo tantum se turbine Nereus  
Jactat, et ipsa suas mirantur cærula vires.

Scilicet has leges natura, et fœdera lunæ  
Imposuit, solemque dedit, qui tempore certo  
Et premeret, maris et montes educeret altos.  
Nî faceret, late circum se immobilis humor  
Sterneret in morem stagni, obsconæque paludis.  
Jam, jam nulla mora est ratibus ; nunc Anglica classis,  
Aurarumque leves animas, et flamina captans,  
Jura dat oceano ; littusque affectat Eoum,  
Indiam in Europam portans ; nunc labitur alveo  
Insolito Ganges, Thamesisque it turbidus auro.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitibus prioribus, 1719-20.

## MUNDUS NON FUIT AB ÆTERNO.

Dum patrios alii lætantur volgare fastos,  
 Auctoremque suæ venerandum exquirere gentis,  
 Nos hominum communem investigare parentem  
 Quid vetat, infantisque exordia pandere mundi?

At quis tam stulte sapiens, qui finxerit orbis  
 Hanc faciem plûsquam veterem, æternamque teneri  
 Fœdere materiem fatali? quando decora  
 Tota juventute exultat natura vigetque.

Spectemus solem; quis solis, origine nulla,  
 Fulgere perpetuos, ut Vestæ, dixerit ignes?  
 A quo prædones referunt dum furta cometæ  
 Ignea, diffundit radios dum prodigus ipse,  
 Olim deficeret lucis lux ipsa parentem:  
 Nec nos, (ut vetus it de ranis fabula) Phœbo  
 Uxoris sobolisque invidissemus honorem:  
 Nos orbo, nos heu! quereremur cœlibe Phœbo.

Quin dum plus terris, quàm redditur, exit aquarum,  
 Cur non Naiades siccæ? Neptunus arescit?  
 Cur non exussit sitientes Sirius agros,  
 Nec pandit tellus Erebum rimosa profundum?

Quid, cum sol proprio remeantes orbe planetas  
 Attrahit, inque vicem attrahitur; si æterna fuisset  
 Vis utrisque olim, cur non amplexibus hærent

Marsque Venusque ? ruit Saturnus cum Jove ? cur  
non

Mundus in immanem confunditur ignis acervum ?

Sed neque crediderim tibi, Luna, æterna fuisse  
Cornua, qua sese jactant ætate priores  
Arcades, æternos se dicere parcius ausi.

Nec tantum genti affectes ascribere honorem,  
Cambro-Britanne, tuæ ; satis est, quod mille virorum  
Sanguine junctorum percurrere nomina possis,  
Quod tibi nescio quis memoretur Regulus auctor.

Nec nos (siqua fides, siqua est reverentia fastis)  
Longo intervallo communi a stirpe remoti,  
Stirpe sibi inflatam confessa cœlitus auram.

At quibus hæc hominum rerumque æterna figura  
Creditur, in labyrinthæis ambagibus errant.  
Si non, quod dicta est æterna, aliunde recepit  
Materies, Deus est ; Deus est, quodcunque videmus .  
Nec soli Ægypto divi nascuntur in hortis .

Quod si materies divino ex numine manet,  
Materiemque opus exuperans ; quæ causa, cœvum  
Cur Deus ultro perficeret, quem non regit, orbem ?  
An vero invitus ? quis erat qui cogere posset ?  
Nempe peregit opus, nullo cogente, coactus !  
Hinc sine principio mundus, sine fine movetur !  
Incassum cupiunt rationem eludere verbis,  
Arbitrioque negant divini numinis orbem  
In nihil, e nihilo productum, posse reverti ;  
Instat summa dies et ineluctabile tempus,  
Cernere cum fuerit confectam ætate parentem

Dejectare caput naturam, et cedere morti :  
 Testari ex ipso primordia fine videtur,  
 Et non vitalis sensim vanescere mundus.

Sic ubi perfecit divina Dædalus arte  
 Automaton faber, appendit cum mobile pondus,  
 Aptavitque rotis axes, mandata facessit  
 Singula pars ; placido systema tenore movetur :  
 At cum nativa pondus libratile terras  
 Attigerit gravitate, retardat machina cursus,  
 Principiumque brevis motus confessa quiescit.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitiiis posterioribus, 1715-16.

### 'EZAHMEPON.

PRINCIPIMUM rerum, cæli, terræque, marisque,  
 Nascentem e nihilo mundum, artificemque Jehovah,  
 Magnum opus, aggredior tenui celebrare camæna.

Ante mare, et terras, superique palatia cæli,  
 Omnia erant tenebræ, chaôs omnia ; cum Deus inquit,  
 " Fiat lux." Verbum omnipotens nox protinus atra  
 Audiit, inque suas fugit tremebunda latebras ;  
 Stipatique ignes radiantia tela diei  
 Misere, et risit diffuso lumine mundus.  
 Sic primus fulgere dies incepit, et orbem  
 Describens, alios latuit renovandus in ortus.

Angelicus circum plausu chorus omnis ovabat,  
Cælesti auratæ sonuerunt pollice chordæ;  
Et celebrant cantus magni natalia mundi.

Continuo tenues auras super omnia numen,  
Late firmamentum ingens, expandit; ut illic  
Suspensæ a terris undæ, gelidique volarent  
Imbres, et gravidæ maturo fulmine nubes,  
Degeneresque hominum motura tonitrua mentes :  
Imperiumque dedit ventis, motusque ciere  
Jussit; ne nimio languesceret aura calore,  
Colligeretve simul diros immota vapores ;  
Ne vitæ fons ipse per ægros spargereſ artus  
Purpureas pestes, et certæ semina mortis.

Obductas sed adhuc celabant æquora terras,  
Omnia pontus erant; jussit cum cedere fluctus  
Omnipotens Opifex, undisque immensa profunda  
Porrexit: jussæ subito, velut agmine facto,  
Congloherantur aquæ; madidum caput exerit undis  
Fundus, et in valles hinc se submittit apertas,  
Aërios illinc tollens ad sidera montes.  
Inclusus sævit minitanti murmure pontus,  
Attollitque iras, et montes volvit aquarum.  
Frustra! perpetuas naturæ providus auctor  
Opposuit moles, atque insuperabile litus.  
Sed sparsim latis errabant flumina campis,  
Manabant gelidi vario sinuamine fontes,  
Dulci per pronas trepidantes murmure ripas ;  
Ne sitiens terra informes aperiret hiatus,  
Ne sterilis fofet, atque ignavæ campus arenæ.

Ecce ! jubente Deo, flores et gramina terræ  
Induitur facies ; rident vernantia prata,  
Arvaque parturiunt nullos experta labores.  
En ! rosa purpureos aperit formosa colores,  
Virgineos pandunt et candida lilia vultus ;  
Exultat tellus, variaque ornata corona  
Ridet, et ambrosios circum diffundit odores.  
Scandunt umbrosæ suprema cacumina sylvæ,  
Montisque ascensum superant, funesta cupressus,  
Et quercus tectis, et pinus navibus aptæ.  
Interea zephyri et spirantes molliter auræ  
Ludunt ; dum rivi serpunt ad marginis oras,  
Pinguia qui circum glebis alimenta ministrant.  
Tunc hilares primum rubuerunt vitibus uvæ ;  
Tempora tunc diversa anni confusa videres :  
Quicquid frugiferis profert autumnus in horis,  
Quicquid promittunt renovati tempora veris,  
Fructusque, et flores, fructus spes pulchra futuri,  
Ornabant gemino curvatos pondere ramos.

Sic ubi disposuit terras animantibus aptas,  
In cælis proprio candentem lumine solem  
Fixit, et alterius pallentem lumine lunam.  
Auricomum solem stadium decurrere jussit  
Longius, ast illam breviores flectere gyros ;  
Metiri ut spatium possent et mensis, et anni,  
Et pulchra informes variarent luce tenebras. •

Ecce ! iterum terræ pariunt, et fusa per agros  
Undique depascunt virides animantia campos.  
Reptilium innumeræ gentes, quas fertile verbum

Produxit, vitam accipiunt initumque movendi.  
 Immanes surgunt tigres, rabidique leones,  
 Cornigerique boves, distentaque lacte capella.  
 Ecce ! novis tremulum diverberat æra pennis  
 Alituum genus, et multo super æthera plausu  
 Fertur, et undantes implet concentibus auras.  
 Nec suus interea deerat vagus incola ponto ;  
 Errabat multus passim per cœrula piscis  
 Æquora ; præ reliquis ingens balæna, tyrannus  
 Oceani, vastam molem lasciva per undas  
 Provolvit, liquidi terrorque et gloria regni.

Sanctior his, et qui dominari in cætera posset,  
 Tandem natus homo est ; propriæque huic indidit  
 auræ

Particulam, imperium huic ingens, sedesque beatas  
 Indulsit rerum Genitor, sacrosque labores  
 Quos jam finierat, laudans, " Absolvimus," inquit,  
 " Magnum opus : hinc, tempus, tuus hinc exordia  
 sumat  
 Computus, et pulchro distinguat sæcula gyro."



## AD TEMPUS

O qui silentem præcipitas fugam,  
 Cæcoque prætervolveris impetu,  
     Urgensque cursum, nec morari  
     Scis, Deus, aut potis es reverti ;  
 Tu sede celsus dum revolubilem  
 Torques laborem, dura necessitas  
     Auriga in æternos recursus  
     Flectit equos volucremque currum ;  
 Te sæculorum oblivio, te breves  
 Sequuntur anni, te fuga mensium  
     Velociorum, te dierum  
 •     Versicolor comitatur ordo ;  
 Tecum alta Virtus laurigeram sedet  
 Decora frontem, et filia Veritas,  
     Cui vultus immortale fulgens  
     Purpureo radiatur igne :  
 Injuriosa ne citus orbita  
 Veritas columnam, quam tenuis labor  
     Struxit camænæ ; parce curru,  
     Parce gravi metuende falce.\*

Et tu superbo vertice flammeas  
Surgens in arces, mille sonantibus  
    Accincta pennis, et parentis  
        Antevolans rapidos jugales ;  
Duc, fama, puri per spatia ætheris,  
Duc me insolenti tramite ; devius  
    Tentabo inaccessos profanis  
        Invidiæ pedibus recessus.  
Quid mente vanus contipis æthera ?  
Quo vota fundis, quidlibet impotens  
    Sperare ? proh fallax voluptas !  
        Heu ! sine diis animose vates !  
Te surda præterlabitur orbita,  
Avertit alas fama, supervenit  
    Nox atra caligante vultu, et  
        Nube sedens taciturnus horror.  
Sic flexuosi margine fluminis  
Cycnus recumbit carmina dividens ;  
    Mox fata, nil mollita cantu,  
        Ora præmunt liquidamque vocem.

## MOLA JUVENTUTIS RESTAURATRIX.

**MEDEA**, efforti revocaret ut *Æsonis* annos,  
 Diversam herbarum mille poposcit opem ;  
 Carminaque et magicas artes, succosque potentes,  
 Quosve venenorum *Thessala* terra parens ;  
 Quos *Pindus*, quos *Ossa* tulit, quos *Pelion* altus,  
 Quotquot et *Apidani* gramina ripa dedit ; .  
 Quodque triceps *Hecate* auxilii, quod numina noctis,  
 Quod nemorum poterant diique deæque dare.  
 His simul incoctis, præcibusque, et carmine multo  
 . Sopiti jugulum discidit ense senis.  
 Sanguis ubi exierat, validi medicamine succi  
 Replevit soceri guttura cæsa nurus.  
 Canities, maciesque abiit, pallorque, situsque,  
 Plenaque luxuriant membra vigore novo.  
 Scilicet hoc visum est mire finxisse poetæ ;  
 Te penes est dignum dicere necne fide.  
 Quidlibet audendi pictori est æqua potestas,  
 Et multi ingenii tradidit ille molam.  
 Clarius inventum, quoniam plus exhibet artis,  
 (Quod mox agnosces) prodigique minus.  
 Ponitur in campis (ita lusit amabile pictor)  
 Machina, bis senos, vix minus, alta petles.

Non agitur ventis, non est versatilis undis,  
Versandæ toti sufficit unus homo.  
Pyxis quadrati ex ligni compagine, summum  
Inversi conî conficit instar opus.  
Huc ope scalarum ascendens, de margine capsæ  
Conjicitur præceps, ut juvenescat, anus.  
Dum rota versatur, (credat, qui conspicit,) exit  
Juxta expectanti pulchra puella proco.  
Pulchra, decens, habilis—vetulæ hæc miracula cer-  
nunt,  
Et propere ad scalas, ut renouentur, eunt.  
Jam non in plateis, longa confecta senecta,  
Hoc vetula exaudit triste, Memento mori.  
Siquam pervulgata fidem pictura meretur,  
Læta magis vox est illa, Memento Moli.

## CORNICULA.

NIGRAS inter aves avis est, quæ plurimâ turres,  
 Antiquas ædes, celsaque fâna colit.  
 Nil tam sublime est, quod non audace volatu,  
 Aëriis spernens inferiorâ, petit.  
 Quo nemo ascendat, cui non vertigo cerebrum  
 Corripiat, certe hunc seligit illa locum.  
 Quo vix a terrâ tu suspicis absque tremore,  
 Illa metus expers incolumisque sedet.  
 Lamina delubri supra fastigia, ventus.  
 Qua cæli spiret de regione, docet;  
 Hanc ea præ reliquis mavult, secura periculi,  
 Nec curat, nedum cogitat, unde cadat.  
 Res inde humanas, sed summa per otia, spectat,  
 Et nihil ad sese, quas videt, esse videt,  
 Concursus spectat, plateaque negotia in omni,  
 Omnia pro nugis at sapienter habet.  
 Clamores, quos infra audit, si forsitan audit,  
 Pro rebus nihili negligit, et crocitat.  
 Ille tibi invidet, felix cornicula, pennas,  
 Qui sic humanis rebus abesse velit.

## THE JACKDAW.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

### I.

THERE is a bird, who by his coat,  
And by the hoarseness of his note,  
Might be supposed a crow;  
A great frequenter of the church,  
Where bishop-like he finds a perch,  
And dormitory too.

### II.

Above the steeple shines a plate,  
That turns and turns, to indicate  
From what point blows the weather;  
Look up—your brains begin to swim,  
'Tis in the clouds—that pleases him,  
He chooses it the rather.

### III.

Fond of the speculative height,  
Thither he wings his airy flight,  
• And thence securely sees  
The bustle and the raree-show,  
That occupy mankind below,  
Secure and at his ease.

## IV.

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses  
Of future broken bones and bruises,  
If he should chance to fall.  
No ; not a single thought like that  
Employs his philosophic pate,  
Or troubles it at all. \*

## V.

He sees, that this great round-about,  
The world, with all its motley rout,  
Church, army, physic, law,  
Its customs, and its businesses,  
Is no concern at all of his,  
And says—what says he?—Caw.

## VI.

Thrice happy bird ! I too have seen  
Much of the vanities of men ;  
And, sick of having seen 'em,  
Would cheerfully these limbs resign  
For such a pair of wings as thine,  
And such a head between 'em.

## CONSPICILLUM:

OMNIBUS ex oculis, quos ars invenit et usus,  
 Per quos conspīcimus res prope, resque procul;  
 Commodius nihil est, nihil est præsēntius illis,  
 Impositos naso quos fere quisque gerit.  
 Sunt, qui temporibus, ne balba e nare loquantur,  
 Affigi malunt hæc vitrea auxilia.  
 Sunt, quibus in dextra vitrum præpenditur unum;  
 Hi sunt ex illis, quos pudet esse senes.  
 Nemo sagax magis est exploratore nidorum,  
 Cum vitra in naso gestet, in ore tubum:  
 His pollens armis, his adjutricibus armis,  
 Arcani nihil est, quod subolere nequit.  
 Adjumenta domi hæc si fors fortasse relinquat,  
 Frustra sub cubito biblia portat anus:  
 Excidit ex animo, nihilque est concio tota  
 Ni caput et versum, secum habet, unde notet.  
 Induit alternis psalmodus et exuit infra  
 Clericus, alternis ut legat, utque canat.  
 Pollice \* tunc habuit suspensa, obliqua tuenti  
 Cum niveum ostendit nympha sopora sinum.  
 Lumina cui languent, multis hebetantur et annis,  
 Quatuor ut fiant, addat ab arte duo.  
 Quæ vult argutus, qui vult oculatus haberi,  
 In capite hic oculos gestet, et in loculo.

\* Vide picturam Gul. Hogarth, quæ sopitam lepidissime describit congregationem.



IN EDICTUM REGIS GEORGII SECUNDI  
DE RECUDENDIS NUMMIS AUREIS.

AUREA Jacobi vultus et nomina gessit  
Lamina; sed longo jam tenuata die.  
Scilicet exesas injuria temporis oras  
Sensim corrosit, diminuitque latus.  
Vix patet huic sceptrum, vix huic distinguitur orbis,  
Inscriptum haud illi lemma videre licet.  
Ne valor et pondus decrescere pergeret ultra,  
Huic quoque praeavit regia cura malo.  
Edicto incudi detrita numismata reddi  
Jussit, et effigiem ferre recusa novam.  
Nec tamen amitti dices cum nomine formam,  
Est et adhuc vultus, qui pretiosa facit.

PONS<sup>i</sup> WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

TAMISI, regales qui præterlaberis arces,  
Quam se magnificum, auspice, tollit opus!  
Quanto cum saxis coalescunt pondere saxa!  
Quo nexu incumbens sustinet arcus onus!

Ardua quam justo pendet libramine moles !  
 Qua partes hærent partibus harmonia !  
 Quos, cerne, ad numeros, ab utrovis littore, sensim  
 Sunt supra acclives alterutrinque viæ !  
 Pontis aperturæ quàm distant legibus æquis,  
 Exterior quævis interiore minor !  
 Hunc artis splendorem inter, nihil impedit undas,  
 Quove minus placidus vel taciturnus eas.  
 Nil tibi descensum accelerat; non vorticis ullus  
 Impetus, in præceptis, unde ferantur aquæ.  
 Fluxu idem, refluxu idem, lenissimus amnis  
 Incolumem subtus sternis, ut ante, viam :  
 Seris indicium sæclis, quo principe tanta  
 Hæc tibi surrexit gloria, liber eris.

## MILLIARIA.

LONDINUM a Granta pergenti (in pace quiescat,  
 Qui posuit) quota sint millia, saxa notant.  
 Jam non, ad patrias ædes rediturus, alumnus  
 Incertæ queritur tædia dura viæ.  
 Jam non, Fulmerii deserta per æquora campi,  
 Quærit ubi villam, conspiciatve domum.  
 Quem roget, occurrat nullus si forte viator,  
 Certus in incertis rebus amicus adest.

Est in conspectu, qui millia computat index,  
Et numerat, quanto diminuatur iter.  
Hunc prætervecto lapidem, qui proximus instat,  
Millia signabit præteriisse duo.  
Vix e conspectu, vix sese ubi submovet ille,  
Ordine qui subeant, alter et alter erunt :  
Tertius, et quartus—quintusque haud conficit horam ;  
Tam placido pergunt usque tenore viæ.  
Ignotæ tantum præstat distantia nota ;  
Millia quæ reddit plura, minusque viæ.

### . CAUPO MEDIATOR.

Sed lis inciderit muliebris sive virilia,  
Caupo statim rixæ pacificator adest.  
Ille interponens sese, " Pacem impero vobis,"  
Inquit, " et in regis nomine posco; rogo :"  
Præcipue cautus, ne verba in verbera cedant,  
Respicit hinc pugilum, respicit inde manus.  
Neu desit quidquam, quantum facundia possit,  
Tentat, et has voces addit et hisce pares:  
" Tollite barbariem ; vicini estote, quod estis :  
Imbelles animos arguit iste furor.

Quin sociis mecum fœdus renovate lagenis;  
 Lædit enim totas lis inimica domos."  
 Nemo magis præsens illo est componere lites;  
 Sed nebulo siccas odit amicitias. 3

REGNARE NOLO, LIBER, UT NON  
 SIM MIHI.

IRUS ego (hæc musam memini cecinisse jocosam)  
 Pâuper, et a cunis claudus—et Irus ero.  
 Est mihi tibicen lignum, quod cÿrïs iniquis  
 Gressibus, officium præstat—et Irus ero.  
 Ad latus ampullam gesto, sed non ita magnam  
 Unde bibam, quando siccus—et Irus ero.  
 Pera mihi pendet duplex; salis altera custos,  
 Altera, quæ panem servat—et Irus ero.  
 Longa mihi tunica est, et pannis obsita; nympham  
 Quæ tamen interdum celât—et Irus ero.  
 Insidiis procul atque metu, immunisque pericli,  
 In cella vivo tutus—et Irus ero.  
 Invidiam supra, dominoque beatior omni  
 Irus ego, et (regnet, qui velit) Irus ero.

## CICINDELA.

Sub sepe exiguum est, nec raro in margine ripæ,  
 Reptile, quod lucet nocte, dieque latet,  
 Vermis habet speciem, sed habet de lumine nomen ;  
 At prisca a fama non liquet, unde micet.  
 Plerique a capta credunt procedere lumen ;  
 Nec desunt, credunt qui rutilare caput.  
 Nam superas stellas quæ nox accendit, et illi  
 Parcam eadem lucem dat, moduloque parem.  
 Forsitan hoc prudens voluit natura caveri,  
 Ne pede quis duro reptile contereret :  
 Exiguam, in tenebris ne gressum offenderet ullus,  
 Prætendi voluit forsitan illa facem.  
 Sive usum hunc natura parens, seu maluit illum,  
 Hæc frustra accensa est lux, radiique dati.  
 Ponite vos fastus, humiles nec spernite, magni ;  
 Quando habet et minimum reptile, quod niteat.

## THE GLOW-WORM.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

BENEATH the hedge, or near the stream,  
 A worm is known to stray ;  
 That shows by night a lucid beam,  
 Which disappears by day.

## II.

Disputes have been, and still prevail,  
 From whence his rays proceed ;  
 Some give that honour to his tail,  
 And others to his head.

## III.

But this is sure—the hand of night,  
 That kindles up the skies,  
 Gives *him* a modicum of light  
 Proportion'd to his size.

## IV.

Perhaps indulgent Nature meant,  
 By such a lamp bestow'd,  
 To bid the traveller, as he went,  
 Be careful where he trod :

## V.

Nor crush a worm, whose useful light  
Might serve, however small,  
To show a stumbling-stone by night,  
And save him from a fall.

## VI.

Whate'er she meant, this truth divine  
Is legible and plain,  
'Tis power almighty bids him shine,  
Nor bids him shine in vain.

## VII.

Ye proud and wealthy, let this theme  
Teach humbler thoughts to you,  
Since such a reptile has its gem,  
And boasts its splendour too.

## ODE NUPTIALIS.

## JUVENES.

VIRGINES, quas castus Amor jugali  
 Destinat tædæ, generosa viſis  
 (Quod sit, o ! felix, quod et usque felix)  
 Jungitur ulmo.

## VIRGINES.

Si preces junctæ auspiciū secundent,  
 Vos simul festum repetemus omen ;  
 " Vite cum dulci juveni sit ulmo"  
 Copula felix."

## CHORUS.

Floreant una viridi juvena,  
 Et pari longum vigeant honore ;  
 Invicem nexis socientque ramis  
 Mutua vinc'la.

## JUVENES.

Robus et vires columenque tutum  
 Arbori arbor det valida imbecilli,  
 Et diu sospes stabilisque vitem  
 Fulciat ulmus.



## VIRGINES.

Palmites innectat in arctiorem  
 Vitis amplexum, gravidoque fœtu et  
 Purpura multi decorans racemi

Vestiat ulnum.

## CHORUS.

Quod potest, vitem tueatur ulmus ;  
 Quod potest, vitis locupletet ulmum ;  
 Illa tutamen, decus addat illa,

Utraque utrique.

## JUVENES.

Utraque irruptam arbor, et hæc et illa,  
 Copulam servet, pariter fidelis,  
 Nec die solvat citius supremo

Fœdus amoris.

## VIRGINES.

Sit diu salvum sociale vinculum,  
 Nulla quod fati violet potestas .  
 Serius fiat viduata vitis,

Serius ulmus.

## CHORUS.

Arbores sylvæ spatiosiores,  
 Arbores, quas lucus alit, minores,  
 Hanc fidem laudent, simul æmulentur,

Conubialem

## HÆREDIS LUCTUS.

NUMMORUM immensæ summæ qui nascitur Hæres,  
 Quo ritu amissum defleat ille patrem !  
 Magna statim signet mortem campana, jubete ;  
 Nec pulsus horas desinat ante duas ;  
 Obdite, mœrori quia lux inimica, fenestras ;  
 Durius ut pulset nemo, cavete, fores ,  
 Forma que quo major taciti sit funeris, ire  
 Suspenso servum quemque jubete pede.  
 Quique paret pullas, sartorem accersite, vestes .  
 Eventum tristem nil nisi tristis decet.  
 Præcipite, ut currus sit et intra pullus et extra,  
 Pullaque sint itidem fræna, sedile, rosæ.  
 Quadrata in tabula defuncti insignia coram  
 Prostent, in media fronte locata domus.  
 Testetur, fas est, pietatem Ecclesia nati :  
 Pulpita sint pariter condecorata, volo.  
 Ut res sunt nihili speciosa imitamina luctus !  
 Ut nugæ, ut fiunt omnia ludibrium !  
 Fallitur egregie, quem pompa externa doloris  
 Fallit : nil istis lætius est lacrymis.

## BOMBYX.

FINÆ sub Aprilis Bombyx<sup>o</sup>excluditur ovo,

Reptilis exiguo corpore vermiculus.

Frondeb<sup>us</sup> hinc mori, volvox dum fiat adultus,

Gnaviter incumbens, dum satietur, edit.

Crescendo ad justum cum jam maturuit ævum,

Incipit artifice stamine textor opus :

Filaque condensans filis, orbem implicat orbi,

Et sensim in gyris conditus ipse latet.

Inque cadi teretem formam se colligit, unde .

Egrediens pennas papilionis habet ;

Fitque parens tandem, festumque reponit in ovis ,

Hoc demum extremo munere functus, obit.

Quotquot in hac nostra spirant animalia terra,

Nulli est vel brevior vita, vel utilior.

## THE SILK-WORM.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.

THE beams of April, ere it goes,  
 A worm, scarce visible, disclose ;  
 All winter long content to dwell  
 The tenant of his native shell.  
 The same prolific season gives  
 The sustenance by which he lives,  
 The mulberry-leaf, a simple store,  
 That serves him—till he needs no more !  
 For, his dimensions once complete,  
 Thenceforth none ever sees him eat ;  
 Though, till his growing time be past,  
 Scarce ever is he seen to fast.  
 That hour arrived, his work begins ;  
 He spins and weaves, and weaves and spins ;  
 Till circle upon circle wound  
 Careless around him and around,  
 Conceals him with a veil, though slight,  
 Impervious to the keenest sight.  
 Thus self-enclosed, as in a cask,  
 At length he finishes his task :

And, though a worm, when he was lost,  
 Or caterpillar at the most,  
 When next we see him, wings he wears,  
 And in papilio-pomp appears ;  
 Becomes oviparous ; supplies  
 With future worms and future flies,  
 The next ensuing year ;—and dies !  
 Well were it for the world, if all  
 Who creep about this earthly ball,  
 Though shorter-lived than most he be,  
 Were useful in their kind as he.

### \* REGNARE VOLO.

Bis sextam clausura diem post festa Decembris  
 Lusibus innocuis nox salibusque datur.  
 Festivum in cœtum coeunt pueri atque puellæ,  
 Ut sors, quos regno destinet, ipsa legat.  
 Sortis ad arbitrium rex et regina creantur,  
 Quo ritu ? breviter cuncta docendus eris.  
 De farre et prunis libum componitur ingens,  
 Bis sex in partes sectila, bisve decem.  
 Convivæ, quotcunque adsint, sua portio cuique est ;  
 Cuique suum assignat portio quæque locum.

Credere vix poteris, qui risus inter edendum,  
 Quæ spes pertentent pectora, quive metus.  
 Rex ille in noctem, regina vocatur et illa,  
 Cui faba contigerit, contigeritque cicer.  
 Præficiunt epulis convivæ utrumque ; salutem  
 Et regno optantes omnia fausta brevi :  
 Regnum unam in noctem, si sit lætabile saltem,  
 Imperio annorum dulcius esse rati.

## ΔΩΡΟΝ ᾿ΑΔΩΡΟΝ.

Civis in campos quoties innubilis ær  
 Elicit, et tepidum ver, zephyrique leves ;  
 Terga bovis, vel terga suis, satis utraque salsa,  
 Caupo suburbanus donat, ut hospes edat.  
 Nec fraudi succensus abest optatus ; ad hamum  
 Gobio festinat plurimus, et capitur.  
 Conviva insidiis deceptus editque sititque ;  
 Nec sentit, quantum crescit edendo sitis.  
 Non adeo est largus, non est, quem credis, amicus :  
 Ut vendat potum, dat tibi caupo cibum.

## APES.

GENS frugi et prudens, operosa et provida, vitam  
 Quam placide peragunt, quam sapienter Apes !  
 Urbis habent inter sese consortia; cuique  
 Stat sua pars operum, munia cuique sua.  
 Nota domus sua cuique, et parvæ limina cellæ;  
 Et sua de medijs portio cuique cibi est.  
 Hic esto populus, res esto hæc publica, discat  
 Unde suo cives instituisse Plato.

## INGENIA IN OCCULTO.

DISCIPULOS variæ sectæ, variæque studentes  
 Artis, museum Bethlemiense capit.  
 Alterius studiis obsit ne forsitan alter,  
 Obfirmat cellam portula cuique suam.  
 Qualis Epictetæ lectus, qualisque cathedra,  
 Talis iis lectus, tale sedile datur.  
 Neu Phœbus radiis animi perstringat ocellos,  
 Excludit nimium parva fenestra diem.  
 Dulcibus hic totus musis incumbit; et implet  
 Angustos rhythmis carminibusque lares:

Impendit curam patriæque et civibus ille;  
Debita si forsân diminuisse queat.  
Nusquam est uberior, nusquam seges ingeniorum  
Major; sed messis tota latendo perit,

## DIGNITAS ET OTIUM.

ALTIOR est reliquis, quæ sella vocatur honoris;  
Acclivis, facili sed superanda iugo.  
Hoc solium ascendit, quem tota frequentia poscit  
Præsidis in noctem sustinuisse vices.  
Ille ubi composuit sese, clavoque galerum  
Suspendit, pæctum fert tubulosque puer.  
Implet, et accendit, cubitoque innixus utroque  
In cathedra digne pro gravitate sedet.  
Arbiter hinc dicit legesque modumque bibendi,  
Quoque propinanda est ordine cuique salus.  
His tandem officiis functus, vinoque gravatus,  
Nondum deposito nutat hiatque tubo.  
Quæ raro coeunt, et in una sede morantur,  
Ep! ubi majestas, et sit habenda quies!



## AD STEPHANUM DÜCK,

Ἐγκωμιαστικόν.

OBTU humilem, obscurum vita, servumque labore,  
 Te, Stephane, in lucem rustica musa vocat.  
 Principibus placuisse viris, tibi contigit Aula,  
 Et minor est fama Lauriger ipse tua.  
 Casareo jussu, cœrtum est tibi pensio munus;  
 Te curatorem regius hortus habet.  
 Regia præterea, si fama est nuncia veri,  
 Curæ mandatur bibliotheca tuæ.  
 Nec fastu tamen elata est, vultuve superbo  
 Fert tua fortunæ prospera musa vices.  
 Nec mutantur adhuc mores; sed et ille modestus,  
 Ille verecundus, qui prius, usque manes.  
 In modicis æquus; prudens, moderatus in altis,  
 Exemplar magnis esto, vel opprobrium.

## SUICIDA.

Musca meam volitat circum importuna lucernam,  
 Alasque amburit jam prope jamque suas.  
 Sæpe repello manu venientem, et, "Ineptula musca.  
 Quæ, te," inquam, "impellit tanta libido mori?"

Illa tamen redit, et, quanquam servare laboro,  
 Instat, et in flammæ exitiumque ruit.  
 Exiguam tibi nolo animam, quam projicis, ultra  
 Servare; et si sis certa perire, peri.

### 'APXITEKTΩN.

ASPICIS, ut nidum tignis suffigit hirundo,  
 Cæmento ut luteo pensile firmat opus!  
 Aspicias, ut solido durescunt mœnia nexu,  
 Quem neque ventorum vis, neque solva æqua!  
 Structura incolumis, multos mansura per annos,  
 Vere eadem reduces excipit hospes aves.  
 Præstat in exigua, quod non Vanbrughius æquet,  
 Quod non Gibbesius vincat, hirundo domo.

### ARTIS EST CELARE ARTEM.

PULCHRA, nec invitos, vocat ad spectacula cives  
 Fauxius, egregiæ dexteritatis homo;  
 Fallere spectantes quo non solertior alter,  
 Vel linguæ insidiis, vel levitate manus.  
 En! vobis (aperitque manum deceptor utramque)  
 Orbiculum! hei præsto!—fugit, abiit—adest.  
 Est hic, est illic—nusquam est, et ubique—videte,  
 In mensa—in oculis hujus—in ore tuo.

Tunc peram invertit ; fraudemque exorsus ab ovo  
 Gallinam profert aligerumque gregem.  
 Cartula (proh ! monstrum ! ) summi ad laquearia te  
 Subvolat, et formam jussa capessit avis.  
 Spectator lætus videt hæc miracula rerum,  
 Et stupet occulti captus amorē doli.  
 Multum habet ingenii, multum delusor et artis ;  
 Qui, simul ac aperit se, nihil artis habet.

### IRIS PORTABILIS.

COLLIGIT et frangit radios in mille colores  
 Vitrum, quod docti nomine prisma vocant ;  
 Coccina cæruleis, croceis hyacinthina distant,  
 Singula per varior attenuata gradus.  
 Dissimiles umbris sunt umbræ, et linea quævis  
 Languidiot sensim contiguaque minor.  
 Per sic dispositæ discrimina lucis, in omni  
 Depictam facie prismatis Irin habet.

— LEVIUS FIT PATIENTIA,  
 QUICQUID CORRIGERE EST NEFAS.

CLAUDITUR in cavea, laqueo quam prenderit auceps,  
 Et silet, et fatum lugubre plorat avis.  
 Nec placet angustus carcer, quam limite nullo  
 Aërias nuper juverat ire vias.

Nascitur, et longo patientia crescit ab usu ;  
 Nec jam, quæ dederat tædia, carcer habet.  
 Jam se solatur cantu captiva ; nec ulla  
 Suavius in campis liberæ cantat avis.

## VERITAS ET AMICITIA.

Est homo, mercator ruri, cui lux tremit intus ;  
 In cultu gravitas est, et in ore fides :  
 Qui longis odit verborum ambagibus uti,  
 Nec cum vicinis dissimulantes agit.  
 Nec pretium ingeminat venalibus amplius æquo,  
 Ut mox diminuat, dimidietve, lucrum.  
 Nec nimis extollit merces, et laudibus auget ;  
 Commendet melius quas suus ipse valor.  
 Nil vanum aut falsum ; sed næ solenniter aut non  
 Profert particulas, et sine fraude, duas.  
 Quodcunque affirmatu opus est, quodcunque negatu,  
 Affirmat nude, simpliciterque negat.  
 O probitas primæva ! an et hæc laudatur et alget ;  
 Nonne hæc emptores conciliare potest ?  
 Næ ! venit, ah ! sane ! multus venit emptor amicus,  
 Multaque cum sancto fratre profana soror.

## ÆNIGMA.

PARVULA res, et acu mindꝛ est, et ineptior usu :  
 Quotque dies annus, tot tibi drachma dabit.  
 Sed licet exigui pretii minimique valoris,  
 Ecce, quot artificum postulat illa manus !  
 Unius in primis cura est conflare metallum ;  
 In longa alterius ducere fila labor.  
 Tertius in partes resecat, quartusque resectum  
 Perpolit ad modulos attenuatque datos.  
 Est quinti tornare caput, quod sextus adaptet ;  
 Septimꝛ in punctum cudit et exacuit.  
 His tandem auxiliis ita res procedit, ut omnes  
 Ad numeros ingens perficiatur opus.  
 Quæ tanti ingenii, quæ tanti est summa laboris ?  
 Si mihi respondes, Œdipe, tota tua est.

•  
AN ENIGMA.

TRANSLATED BY W. COWPER, ESQ.  
•  
•

A NEEDLE small, as small can be,  
In bulk and use, surpasses me,  
Nor is my purchase dear ;  
For little and almost for nought,  
As many of my kind are bought  
As days are in the year.

Yet though but little use we boast,  
And are procured at little cost,  
The labour is not light ;  
Nor few artificers it asks,  
All skilful in their several tasks,  
To fashion us aright.

One fuses metal o'er the fire,  
A second draws it into wire,  
• The shears another plies ;  
Who clips in lengths the brazen thread  
For him, who, chafing every shred,  
Gives all an equal size.

A fifth prepares, exact and round,  
 The knob, with which it must be crown'd ;  
     His follower makes it fast :  
 And with his mallet and his file  
 To shape the point, employs awhile  
     The seventh and the last.

Now therefore ! Œdipus ! declare  
 What creature, wonderful, and rare,  
     A process, that obtains  
 Its purpose with so much ado,  
 At last produces !—tell me true,  
     And take me for your pains !

### LABOR INEPTIARUM.

Ut genera et species dignoscant papilionum,  
     Sitque quibus maculis quisque, quibusque notis ;  
 Quotquot agris volitant, studiose hinc colligit illinc,  
     Musæi ut servet Fulvius inter opes.  
 Thesaurum egregium ! si quis foret usus habendi :  
     At cuinam hæc servit cura laborque bono !  
 Papilio, centum quamvis servetur in annos,  
     Nil nisi reliquæ papilionis erit.

## IN NUPTIAS SERENISSIMI AURANSIÆ

PRINCIPIS, ANNO MDCCXXXIV.

Qui magnum exornas, princeps, virtutibus ortum,  
 Auriacum nomen Nassoviamque domum;  
 Felicem in longum thalamum tibi musa precatur,  
 Et quotquot dederit gaudia fidus Amor.  
 Jam non ut media cupimus statuatur in urbe,  
 Hisce quod auxiliis nil Gulielmus eget.  
 Æra statim sordent, nigra ferrugine tincta;  
 Et quæ non tempus marmora, livor edit.  
 Auriaci vultus quæ spirat imagine viva,  
 Est quavis statua sanctior effigies.  
 Anglia si junctis valeatque Hollandia votis,  
 In natis priscos tu revocabis avos;  
 Quæque nec æquabit saxum nec aenea signa,  
 Auriacæ genti tu monumenta dabis.



# MEMO MISER NISI COMPARATUS.

Quis fuit infelix adeo ! quis perditus æque !  
 Conqueritur mæsto carmine tristis amans.  
 Non novus hic questus, rarove auditus ; amantes,  
 Deserti et sprete mille queruntur idem.  
 Fatum decantas quod tu miserabile, multus  
 Deplorat multo cum Corydone Strephon.  
 Si tua cum reliquis confertur amica puellis,  
 Non ea vel sola est ferrea, tuve miser.

# IGNAVUM FUCOS, PECUS A PRÆSEPI- BUS ARCENT.

PER Batavum plateas (ita, gens operosa, cavetis)  
 Mendicus nemo, nemo vagatur iners.  
 Non cæcus, non claudus iners ; modo sint tibi, claudè,  
 Qui prosint, oculi ; sint tibi, cæce, manus.  
 Non operum immunis puer est, non grandior ævo ;  
 Sed sua stant puero, stant sua pensa seni.  
 O prudens hominum respublica ! natio vestra,  
 In terris usquam si siet, Utopia est.

# NO SORROW PECULIAR TO THE SUFFERER.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

THE lover, in melodious verses,  
His singular distress rehearses,  
Still closing with a rueful cry,  
“ Was ever such a wretch as I ? ”  
Yes ! thousands have endured before  
All thy distress ; some, haply more.  
Unnumber'd Corydons complain,  
And Strephons, of the like disdain :  
And if thy Chloe be of steel,  
Too deaf to hear, too hard to feel ;  
Not her alone that censure fits,  
Nor thou alone hast lost thy wits.

## PHŒBE ORNATRIX.

DORINDA ad speculum longas dum conterit horas,  
Comprimat ut positas justior ordo comas ;  
Serva a secretis juxta stat sedula Phœbe,  
In dominae laudes officiosa suæ :

Omnia mirari præsens, crinemque, coloremque,  
Et molles oculos, purpureasque genas.  
Quam bella hæc macula est, lævum quæ stringit  
ocellum !  
Ut veneres geminat lunula bina tuas !  
Quam bene nativæ respondent omnia formæ !  
Ut gracilem attenuat zona reducta sinum !  
Nec desunt huic obsequio sua munera ; quanta  
Pro merito fas est proque valore dari.  
Fascioli Phœbe, Phœbe donata lacernis,  
Et placet, et quanti sit placuisse, docet.

## ODOR LUCRI.

PAULINA ad turrim qua semita ducit ab æde,  
Nomen de Themisi flumine vicus habet.  
Nequaquam violis conspergitur ille rosisque,  
Nedum olet, ut pictus floribus hortus olet.  
Nec thus, nec nardum, nec aroma aut cinnama vendit,  
Aut felix quicquid mittit odoris Arabs,  
Caseus ast illic, quem Cestria pressit, abundat  
Multus : et id sentis olfaciendo procul.  
Millia lychnorum pendent ex ordine multa ;  
Inque cadis sapo, pix, olenique jacent.

Innumeræ haleces doliis cumulantur in amplis,  
 Et salsamenti conditur omne genus.  
 Cæpe manu est majus, pætumque, oh nausea turpis !  
 Hinc longe emunctæ, Côttilæ, nâris abi.  
 Quæ te adeo offendunt, Thamisini sunt ea vici  
 Divitiæ ; et cessat lucrum, ubi cessat odor.

## DECOR INEMPTUS.

FEMINA munditiis simplex, cultuque pudica est,  
 Quam tremulam a tremula religione vocant : •  
 Illa, nihil sæc'li sapiens, nec crispas ad aures  
 Crinem, nec collum nudat ad usque sinus.  
 Quam natura dedit, forma contenta, satisque  
 Pulchra, adjumenti nil aliunde petit.  
 Tota placens, et tota decens, et tota venusta,  
 Auget quas celat, quasque revelat opes.  
 Huic formam invidet, quæ formam accersit ab arte,  
 Et pars exigua est ipsa puella sui :  
 Quæ, male dedignans nativis dotibus uti,  
 Ornatum, sese quo dehonestet, emit.  
 Et simul agnoscat, veneres quando invidet istas,  
 Quodcunque est simplex, illud et esse decens.

## LIMAX.

FRONDIBUS et pomis herbisque tenaciter hæret  
 Limax, et secum portat ubique domum.  
 Tutus in hac sese occultat, siquando periculum  
 Imminet, aut subitæ decedit imber aquæ.  
 Cornua vel leviter tanges, se protinus in se  
 Colligit, in proprios contrahiturque lares,  
 Secum habitat, quæcunque habitat; sibi tota su-  
 pellex;  
 Solæ, quas adamat, quasque requirit, opes.  
 Secum potat, edit, dormit; sibi in ædibus isdem  
 Conviva et comes est, hospes et hospitium.  
 Limacem, quacunque siet, quacunque moretur,  
 (Siquis eum quærat) dixeris esse domi.

## THE SNAIL.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

To grass, or leaf, or fruit, or wall,  
 The Snail sticks close, nor fears to fall,  
 As if he grew there, house and all  
 Together.

Within that house secure he hides,  
 When danger imminent betides  
 Of storm, or other harm besides  
 Of weather.

Give but his horns the slightest touch,  
 His self-collecting power is such,  
 He shrinks into his house with much  
 Displeasure.

Where'er he dwells, he dwells alone,  
 Except himself has chattels none,  
 Well satisfied to be his own  
 Whole treasure.

Thus, hermit-like, his life he leads,  
 Nor partner of his banquet needs,  
 And if he meets one, only feeds  
   The faster.

Who seeks him must be worse than blind  
 (He and his house are so combin'd,  
 If, finding it, he fails to find  
   Its master

## HANTA FEARS.

HEROUM quo fama abiit ! vulgataque quondam  
 Antiquis ubi sunt nomina in historiis !  
 Heu ! quantâ humanis insunt ludibria rebus !  
 Gloria, cum tantum gloria, quam nihili est !  
 Pompeium quis conjiceret nunc esse Molossun !  
 Cæsars quis Lanii crederet esse canem !  
 At sunt ; rivalet at sunt : certaminis (aut os  
 Aut offam carnis projice) testis eris.  
 Scipio, fulmen adhuc belli, tauro involat acer,  
 Et validos lacerat dente tenace toros.  
 Quod defensor erat Trojæ, defensor et horti est ;  
 Et canis est Hector, quod fuit Hector homo.  
 Qui præter reliquos sævus sitiensque cruoris  
 Ille, nec immerito, dicitur ille Nero.

Ut coriis fures unctis absterreat, ille  
 Latratu multo perpete nocte furit.  
 En quo processit verborum injuria ! Brutus  
 Expellit porcos, et Cato<sup>o</sup> servat oves.  
 At neque servatur major reverentia divis,  
 At neque Cœlitibus nomina sancta magis :  
 Juno, Diana, Venus, quondam celebrata poëtis  
 Numina, jam nuribus sunt gremialis Amor :  
 Curribus ad varios cœtus hinc inde feruntur ;  
 Seu fors templa magis, sive theatra juvent.  
 Si foret in terris Democritus, hanc quoque<sup>o</sup> justam  
 Materiem risus dixerit esse sui.

—— SI PROPIUS STES,

TE CAPIET MINUS.——

LONDINI ad pontem prono cum labimur amne,  
 Quam tua dat turris dulce, Maria, melos !  
 Ut servat justum quævis campana tenorem !  
 Pulsata ut variis contremittit aura sonis !  
 Nec mora, nec requies ; ripas concentibus implet,  
 Alternans hilares ingeminansque vices.  
 Quo magis abscedis, tentat numerosior aurem  
 Musica ; lætantur corda, salitque jecur.  
 Talis ab harmonia surgit distante voluptas ;  
 Sin turrim introeas, omnia clangor erit.



## INNOCENS PRÆDATRIX

**SEDULA** per campos, nullo defessa labore,  
 In cella ut stipet mella, vagatur apis :  
**Purpureum** vix florem opifex prætervolat unum  
 Innumeras inter quas alit hortus opes ;  
**Herbula** gramineis vix una innascitur agris,  
 Thesauri unde aliquid non studiosa legit.  
 A flore ad florem transit, mollique volando  
 Delibat tactu suave quod intus habent.  
**Omnia** delibat, parce sed et omnia, furti  
 Ut ne vel minimum videris indicium.  
 Omnia degustat tam parce, ut gratia nulla  
 Floribus, ut nullus diminuatur odor.  
 Non ita prædantur modice bruchique et erucæ ;  
 Non, ista hortorum maxima pestis, aves .  
 Non ita raptores corvi, quorum improba rostra  
 Despoliant agros effodiuntque sata.  
 Succos immiscens succis, ita suaviter omnes  
 Temperat, ut dederit Chymia nulla pares.  
 Vix furtum est illud, dicive injuria debet,  
 Quod ceta et multo melle rependit apis.

## THE INNOCENT THIEF.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

Not a flower can be found in the fields,  
 Or the spot that we till for our pleasure,  
 From the largest to least, but it yields  
 The bee, never-wearied, a treasure.

Scarce any she quits unexplored,  
 With a diligence truly exact ;  
 Yet, steal what she may for her hoard,  
 Leaves evidence none of the fact.

Her lucrative task she pursues,  
 And pilfers with so much address,  
 That none of their odour they lose,  
 Nor charm by their beauty the less.

Not thus inoffensively preys  
 The canker-worm, indwelling foe !  
 His voracity not thus allays  
 The sparrow, the finch, or the crow.

The worm, more expensively fed,  
 The pride of the garden devours ;  
 And birds peck the seed from the bed,  
 Still less to be spared than the flowers.

But she with such delicate skill,  
 Her pillage so fits for her use,  
 That the chemist in vain with his still  
 Would labour the like to produce.

Then grudge not her temperate meals,  
 Nor a benefit blame as a theft ;  
 Since, stole she not all that she steals,  
 Neither honey nor wax would be left.

### VULGUS NON RECTUM VIDET.

Si discum solis lunæ interceperit orbis,  
 (Quod rarum non est dicere phænomenon)  
 Vitra statim infuscant altæ speculator et alter,  
 Nec possunt prorsus dissimulare metum.  
 At si, quod bino, quod trino haud accidit ævo,  
 Horrendum longo crine cometa rubet ;  
 Quod non prodigium cæli hæc denunciat ira !  
 Interitum mundi, judicii que diem !  
 Continuo platea 'Miserere' auditur in æani ;  
 Quod pueri ingemnant, ingeminantque senes,

Lymphatis similes discurrunt undique nymphæ;  
 Occultæ in cella quaque præcantur anus.  
 Interea astronomus, specula observator in alta,  
 Rerum hæc securo pectore monstra videt:  
 Scilicet hæc longum præsenserat ille futura:  
 In tantum distant vulgus et astronomus.

## USUS QUADRIGARUM.

In curru conduco locum, visurus amicum,  
 Millia qui decies distat ab urbe novem  
 Impatiens auriga moræ nos urget, et, hora  
 Cum nondum sonuit tertia, jungit equos.  
 Vix expectatus, media inter somnia, surgo,  
 Per longum misere discutiendus iter.  
 Ingredior, sedeo; cubitumque coarctor utrumque;  
 Atque duas pingues comprimator inter anus.  
 Cum matre e contra puer est, milesque protervus;  
 Distento hos inter corpore caupo sedet.  
 Nec vix illuxit, quin hinc agitamur et illinc,  
 Aspera qua ducit, qua salebrosa via.  
 Altera tussit anus, rixatur et altera; jurat  
 Miles, *βοῦκαῖ* caupo, vomitque puer.  
 Dulce sodalitiū! si sint hæc usque quadrigis  
 Commoda, maluerim longius ire pedes.

PASSERES INDIGENÆ,  
COLL. TRIN. CANT. COMMENSALIS.

INCOLA qui nôrit sedes, aut viserit hospes,  
 Newtoni egregii quas celebravit honos;  
 Viditque et meminit, lætus fortasse videndo,  
 Quam multa ad mensas advolitârit avis.  
 Ille nec ignorat, nidos ut, vero ineunte,  
 Tecta per et forulos et tabulata struat:  
 Ut coram educat teneros ad pabula fœtus,  
 Et pascat micis, quas det amica manus.  
 Convivas quoties campanæ ad prandia pulsus  
 Convocat, haud epulis certior hospes adest.  
 Continuo, jucunda simul vox fertur ad aures,  
 Vicinos passer quisque relinquit agros.  
 Hospitium ad notum properatur; et ordine stantes  
 Expectant panis fragmina quisque sua.  
 Hos tamen, hos omnes, vix uno largior asse:  
 Sumptus per totam pascit alitque diem.  
 Hunc unum, hunc modicum (nec quisquam inviderit)  
 assem  
 Indigenæ, hospitii jure, merentur aves.

## SPARROWS SELF-DOMESTICATED

IN TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

NONE ever shared the social feast,  
 Or as an inmate or a guest,  
 Beneath the celebrated dome,  
 Where once Sir Isaac had his home,  
 Who saw not (and with some delight  
 Perhaps he view'd the novel sight)  
 How numerous, at the tables there,  
 The sparrows beg their daily fare.  
 For there, in every nook and cell,  
 Where such a family may dwell,  
 Sure as the vernal season comes  
 Their nests they weave in hope of crumbs,  
 Which kindly given, may serve with food  
 Convenient their unfeather'd brood;  
 And oft as with its summons clear  
 The warning bell salutes their ear,  
 Sagacious listeners to the sound,  
 They flock from all the fields around,  
 To reach the hospitable hall,  
 None more attentive to the call.  
 Arrived, the pensionary band,  
 Hopping and chirping, close at hand,

Solicit what they soon receive,  
 The sprinkled, plenteous donative.  
 Thus is a multitude, though large,  
 Supported at a trivial charge ;  
 A single doit would overpay  
 The expenditure of every day,  
 And who can grudge so small a grace  
 To suppliants, natives of the place ?

### PLANETÆ SUNT HABITABILES.

JAM DUDUM terras vatum labor improbus omnes  
 Aonio implevit cantu ; venere vocatæ  
 Quoscunque ad colles, quæcunque ad flumina musæ.  
 Nos sedes alias, alios exquirimus orbes ;  
 Nos ferri impavido vastum per inane volatu  
 Ingens urget amor ; juvat, o, juvat ire per ignes  
 Æthereos, lustrare alti vaga lumina cæli,  
 Stellarumque aperire domos. Quis in ardua tauri  
 Culmina me sistet, dorsove imponet Atlantis ?  
 Hic oculis, Galilæe, tuis, nexuque tuborum  
 Instructus, celeri volventia sidera motu,  
 Mille alias terras, maria altera millia cernam.

Fas erit ingenti ducentem sæcula gyro  
 Saturnum spectare gravem. Jam languidus æve  
 Vix graditur : vetat hinc atque hinc lentissima moles,  
 Informi concreta gelu ; circum atra pererrat  
 Caligo tenebrarum, et ævi frigoris horror.

Haud niveos usquam tondentes prata juvencos  
 Cernere erit, lati nec aperta per æquora campi  
 Evolat Eleüs sonipes ; genus acre luporum  
 Aspera nutrit hiems, ululattque in montibus ursi.  
 Nec moliri arces, ferro aut proscindere glebam,  
 Cura subit populos ; labor unus et una voluptas  
 In sylvis agitare feras, nudoque sub axe  
 Indormire solo, et traducere duriter ævum.

Tuque etiam nostrum pœcis, Saturnie, carmen ;  
 Piscibus apta tibi sunt æquora, sunt tibi sylvæ,  
 Fontesque irrigui ; neque culta novalia desunt ;  
 Nec gens dura virum, mentis quibus alma vigorem  
 Indulsit natura, et firmo corpore finxit.

Tuque canendus eris, genitor Gradive, rubenti  
 Igne potens ; tu bella forox lethumque per orbem  
 Spiculaque, gladiosque, atque artes mille nocendi  
 Dispergis, tibi sacra parat jam dirus Iberus,  
 Auspiciisque tuis ductus spem ponit in armis.  
 At tu, magne pater, Britonas, Britonumque labores  
 Respice ; sique tuo Henrici, si numine ducti  
 Cressiacos Edoardi implêrunt stragibus agros,  
 Atque ultra oceanum lætos egere triumphos,  
 Frange manu telum Hispani prædonis, et ipsum  
 Pronum sterne solo, atque irata disjice fronte.

Mercurio Venerique sui debentur honores,  
 Artibus hic animum, molli imbuit altera amore ;  
 Quis dubitat, quin intus alat vos spiritus idem,  
 Qui nos, et totæ pariter se misceat orbe ?  
 Haud vobis populos hilares, nymphasque decoras



Deesse putem ; superincumbat licet igneus ardor,  
Vicinique urat nimia inclementia solis.

Et te, fida comes Terræ, te, Luna, canemus,  
Indigenasque tuos, quos nunquam lucidus æther  
Deserit, aut tenues puris cum solibus auræ.  
Immanis jam Turca tuo inflammatus honore,  
Sperat inaccessos populos retinere catenis ;  
Et, si non fallant Meccani oracula vatis,  
Ævo defunctus misero, Martisque labore,  
Auspiciis mox, diva, tuis securus, in ævum  
Gaudia multijuga Veneris novus incola carpet.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitibus posterioribus, 1718-19.

### CAMERA OBSCURA.

Nocturnum Zeuxem, variæ subtemina lucis,  
Et picturatam sine succo et arundine chartam,  
Phœbe, canas, lucis deus idem et carminis idem.

Ergo age, quæ Borean a fronte exceptet, opacam  
Constituas Cameram : valvas utrinque fenestræ  
Obde prius, nullamque sinas in pariete rimam  
Hiscere, per tennes ne lux ingressa meatus  
Confundat teneras species, formasque caducas.  
Exiguum tamen in valvis pertunde foramen,  
Qua radii introeant, lævique huic insere vitro  
Tornatam, modicoque rotundam gibbere lentem ;  
Et pone albam digito suspende tabellam.

Huc species rerum illapsæ, qua porta patescit,  
Sponte sua intrabunt, et puncto temporis uno  
Per chartam automatas cernes volitare figuras.

Tales, siqua fides Epicur<sup>o</sup>, e corpore sensim  
Membranæ aufugiunt; oculis sese ingerit ultro  
Lamina, sensibilibque intrans ferit organa pulsu.

Jam vero, qua vi refringat vitreus umbo  
Exceptos lucis radios, qua lege vagantes  
Colligat in nodum complexus, et ima supremis  
Vertat; cur amet obtentas pictura tenebras,  
Judicis arguti quum non formidet acumen;”  
Expediat physicus—neque enim datur omnia scire  
Vatibus—hoc unum satis est cognoscere, quod non  
Incassum, velutique ipsi, natura laborat.

Quare age, quæ sensu fuerint magis obvia, mecum  
Conspice, nec causas rerum scrutare repos'tas.

Ecce superficies, quam quondam ingloria nudam  
Vestiit albedo, ceu mille coloribus Iris  
Imbuta, ostentat varii discrimina fuci,  
Luxuriemque novam, lautoquo superbit amictu.  
Cernis ut incepit nullo flavescere cultu  
Extemplo matura seges; jam suave rubentes  
Area sponte sua fundit tibi Dædala flores,  
Hic mole exigua turres, simulataque magnis  
Tecta angusta vides: sed prono vertice turris  
Desuper impendens nutat, summusque deorsum  
Vergit apex: cælum subsedit ad ima tabellæ,  
Summa petere emersit humus: sic rusticus olim  
Credidit antipodum sursum vestigia nitl,

Impositoque hæerere solo; miratus abunde,  
Quod non præcipiti lapsu petat ardua cæli  
Pendula turba ruens, subjectaque sidera pulset.

Hic etiam motum, quem non est ausus Apelles  
Moliri, pictum aspicias. Ut gramina flabris  
Summa tremunt, undantque levī sinuamine fluctus!  
Mimica nunc hominum effigies, nunc charta ferarum  
Mentitur simulacra modis volitantia miris.  
Certatim properant tenues arcessere vitas,  
Progenies hodierna; et plurima spirat imago,  
Miraturque novæ formas, et non sua membra.

Jamque equitem, siquem fors huc advexerit, ultro  
Arripis, inque tuam cogis migrare tabernam,  
Nec tamen impediās itor, aut sis causa morandi.

Hic avidos pavisse oculos, salvoque pudore  
In caput excussam fas est vidisse puellam.  
Ut graciles artus fenuantur! ut ambitus imæ  
Vestis hī exiguum tandem concluditur orbem,  
Quam tamen in quartam sartor porrexerat ulnam!  
Scilicet hoc etiam est similis pictura puellæ,  
Quod tangi metuens prensantem lubrica dextram  
Exultim fugit, elusumque relinquit amantem.

Jam satis est: tectum tandem lux intret apertum:  
Prisca redit chartæ albedo, fluxumque nitorem  
Exuit, et lautam tanta farragine pompam;  
Gloriaque in tenues dilapsa resolvitur auras.  
Usque adeo quæ lux illustrat cætera, nostram  
Obscurat scenam, et nimio fit inutilis usu.

Sic quondam Lemures sublustri noctis in umbra

Exiles agitant choreas, et luce maligna  
 Rara per angustum plebecula saltitat orbem ;  
 Mox jubar exoriens pallentes discutit umbras,  
 Spectraque cognatam repetant evanida noctem.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitiiis posterioribus, 1720.

## DEUS EST COGNOSCIBILIS LUMINE NATURÆ.

PRINCIPIIS rerum cœcis festiva chorœis  
 Materies fertur lepidos habuisse tumultus,  
 Et variis plagis, vario se agitasse labore ;  
 Sed tandem impatiens lusus et militiæ  
 Ridiculæ, hunc orbem blande sopita creâsse ;  
 Se paribus miscere paresque adjungere formis  
 Particulæ, pulchrumque adeo procudere mundum.

Impia fœcundum hinc sparsit sapientiâ virûs,  
 Credidit hinc orbem nulla ratione revolvî,  
 Consilio nullo fabricatum ; hinc, more gigantum,  
 Ipsos luctata est superis divellere regnis  
 Divos, et vacuum fluxit sine numine cælum.

Dissimiles veri ratio studiosa chimæras  
 Ridet ; ut expansis leviter sese exerit alis !  
 Spernit humum volitans altum, gestitque latentem  
 Indagare Deum, campo jam læta patente,  
 Sidereas mirata domos, aut cœrula regna ;  
 Jam varios sequitur flexus, sinuosaque claustra  
 Recludens naturæ, invento numine gaudet,

Nam si non aliis sese vinxere catenis  
Fundamenta orbis, si nulla lege tenentur,  
Cur non materies, veteris vix immemor iræ,  
Rursus bella ciet, renovataque prælia miscet,  
Disruptique ruit moles et machina mundi?  
Quæ suspensa tenet liquido vis corpora cælo?  
Unde est, quod pacem Saturnus cum Jove servet  
Perpetuam; neque bella paret Mars proxinus? unde  
Limitibus fixis contenta Venus? neque terram  
Mercurius rapide sibi furtivo attrahat orbe?  
Unde fit, ut tristis vastum per inane cometa  
Versetur rapido cum turbine, nec tamen ultra  
Ellipsim positam valeat certasque vagari  
Metas; quin iterum redeat, cursuque peracto  
Ter centum annorum, terris feroce rubentem  
Ostentet crinem, et cauda perterreat orbem?  
His super, infixus solio, sol vindicat almus  
Imperium, nè discordes simul orbibus orbes  
Confundant, subitasque trahant secum inde ruinas.  
At frustra longe distantia corpora Phœbus  
Imperio premeret, nisi vis diviniior illis  
Incubet, immensa mundi se mole remiscens.

Præterea nullus si spiritus intus alebat  
Orbem, qui dextra mundi torqueret habenas,  
Quis matutinos soles, nocturnaue roris  
Distillat dona, atque exornat frugibus annum?  
Quis moriente die candentia sidera nasci  
Jusserat, accendique alieno lumine lunam?  
Quis terram pingit decoratque? injussa virescunt

Gramina? sponte sua tepefacta repullulat herba?  
 Temporis unde vices? glaciale flumina fræno  
 Stringere quis potis est, solidosque resolvere rivos?  
 Humanum unde genus,\* speciesque tot undique  
 brutæ?

Scilicet e nimium fœcundo viscere terræ?  
 Nec te crediderim, mulier, mutabile semper  
 Sis licet, et teneas discordia semina rerum,  
 Materiæ prolem rixosæ et munera sortis.

Si nullis potuit numen cognoscere signis  
 Vis animæ, si nulla forent vestigia cœli,  
 Unde Jovem Martemque deos finxere proterytos  
 Immersæ tenebris gentes, pietate profanæ?  
 Unde deûm numerosa cohors summi atria cœli  
 Numinibus fictis onerârunt? scilicet unum  
 Hoc fuit, at vario signatum non fine numen.

Nequicquam tentes rationi obducere nubem,  
 Nequicquam falli insudes; en! cuncta loquuntur  
 Artificem, et variæ tribuunt donaria laudis.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitibus prioribus, 1715-16.

## LATERNA MEGALOGRAPHICA.

Exiis magico formas effingere lusu  
 Aggredior, circumfususque aperire tenebris  
 Lucida non ipsi spectacula cognita Phœbo.

Effer opus lepidum, poscentibus effer amicis

Laternam, nunc obde fores, nunc obde fenestras,  
 Propellens radios infestaque tela diei :  
 Nempe leves minima absorbentur luce figuræ,  
 Nubila amant, solaque volunt sub nocte videri.  
 Haud aliter cum furvæ horrenda noctis in umbra  
 Artem iterat vetitam saga obscœnumque laborein,  
 Disruptisque audet tumultis arcessere manes ;  
 Solis equi errantes aninas ad tartara cogunt,  
 Sævisque ærium dissolvunt flatibus agmen.

En ! subito murum signat, radiisque malignis  
 Perscindit nebulas obstantes igneus umbo,  
 Ingens, sanguineumque micans, vexata furore  
 Thessalico, tali despectat Cynthia vultu  
 Hiscentes terras, et spectra meantia cernit.

Protinus accedunt mixta sub imagine monstra,  
 Undique collatis discordia corpora inembris.  
 Hic festiva aures satyrorum turba protervas  
 Erigit, et caudam vibrat, ludique, salitque,  
 Oraque terribili torquet larvata cachinno.

Avertor tetrum aspectum, tædetque tueri  
 Amplius.—Egregios ostendit scena triumphos  
 Splendidior ; regumque apices, procerumque coronas  
 Undique conspicio tremulas, nymphasque nitentes.  
 ! Proximus a tergo it nymphis (quis dignior iret ?)  
 Notus eques, nymphaeum ultor, ferroque draconem  
 Deprimit insurgens ; nequicquam bellua nodos  
 Mille plicat, caudam insinuans, linguamque minacem ;  
 Ille jacenti instat, telisque retundit inanes  
 Attollentem iras, et flammæ colla tumentem :

Ter felix ! sed jam brevis heu victoria ! longum  
Nec tu, victor eques, nec tu spectabere, serpens.

Hinc, procul hinc bellorum iræ, cædisque cruenta  
Abscedat facies.—Placidum caput ecce ! Lyæus  
Intulit, et lætos expandit frontis honores.

Ardent suffusi generoso munere vultus,  
Purpureisque rubent intextæ crinibus uvæ.  
Ille abit—usque adeo brevis est humana voluptas !  
Insigne horrendum lethi, tumulique supellex,  
Continuo subit os hominis, cui gratia nudas  
Nulla genas vestit, nullique in vertice crinès ;  
Hinc atque hinc rarus fracti circum oris hiatum  
Dens hæret passim ; excutitur defossus utraque  
Sede oculus mæstumque intus spectatur inane.

Avolat hæc subito notissima mortis imago,  
At magis horrendum, magis illætabile spectrum  
Adventare monet ; sensim se tarda tenebris  
Effert effigies (qualis nec tristior ulla  
Terret animum, hybernæ per dira silentia noctis,  
Sopitum dum sola sedens dormitat ad ignem ;  
Cum certos umbræ adventus subitusque lucernæ  
Præsignat pallor tractæ stridorque catenæ)  
Descendit stola lugubris de vertice ad imos  
In nodum collecta pedes ; tædæ illa sinistra  
Prætendit feralem, et formidabile pallet.  
O nāquam tibi visendi tam funebre monstrum  
Sit studium, virgo ; in somnia tibi triste recurret  
Visum ; sudabis frustra, frustra que requires  
Quem prenses arcto amplexu trepidisque lacertis,



Heu ! longam damnans noctem vacuumque cubile.

Tali formarum farragine mœnia fulgent :  
 Sin spatio abfuerit paries tibi longius æquo,  
 Apparet rudis, indigesto lumine, moles ;  
 Debilis haud nitet, indiscretaque languet imago.  
 Qualis ubi primo tabulam molimine pictor  
 Tinxerit, et nullo diffuderit ordine succos,  
 Dispersas circum nubes, dubiamque figuram  
 Cernis, et informes fuci splendentis acervos.

Nunc absiste, fores aperi, valvasque reclude .  
 Ecce perit<sup>9</sup> tenuis, Phœbo redeunte, colorum  
 Tractus, et umbrarum vestigia fluxa recedunt.  
 Corpora sic molli dum vincta sopore quiescunt,  
 Plurima pertentant animos simulacra vagantes,  
 Nunc homines, celeresque feræ, pictæque volucres,  
 Fuftera, Pompæ, adefiunt nullo fugiuntque tenore,  
 ■ Insomnis lusus animi : mox luce propinqua,  
 Ruptus abit sômnus ; sanas phantasma relinquit  
 Excussum mentes, verusque reducitur ordo,  
 Et facies rerum manifesto lumine ridet.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitiiis prioribus, 1720-21.

.

## SONUS PROPAGATUR PER AEREM.

Ruræ super arva soli, camposque nivales  
 Gentis hyperboreæ, septem subjecta Trioni  
 Porrigitur tellus ; Zemblam dixere minores.  
 Illic, ut perhibent, tristem penetrabile vincit

Frigus humum, rapidoque ruentia flumina cursu  
In solidam vertit glaciem, et (mirabile dictu !)  
Aëris in magnum sævit mare; molle fluentum  
Vi cohibet multa per parvos bruma meatus  
Didita, nec Zephyro impelli scit mobilis humor.

Hinc non est tremulæ voci via libera, at ipsa  
Verba gelu frænât; nix acri astricta pruina  
Canâ cadens premit, et circum undique fusa coerçet.  
Namque ubi per patulas, facili jam tramite, fauces  
Rasit iter liquidum sonus, oris protinus hæret  
Vestibulum ante ipsum, et labrorum in lintine primo  
Sistit; nec reperire viam, atque attingere metas  
Optatas potis est, et jam frustratur hiantes.  
Usque adeo inceptis sermonibus invida Juno  
Obstat; quæque loquax nimis, æthera sæpius implet  
Voce, potens ipsum lingua superare tonantem  
Nec missas audire sinit nec reddere voces.

Non tamen hæ rapidis volitant ludibria ventis  
Dispersæ temere in cælo, neque frigida formas  
Tempestas miscet teneras, turbantve procellæ:  
Densat hiems, solidoque super duramine vineit.

Ergo vana ferunt vocum simulacra vagari  
Aëris in campis latis, defunctaque vita  
Murmura; multa cavis quærit se condere sacris  
Umbra querelarum; sunt et sua sæpe cachinnis  
Spectra, suosque pati fama est suspiria manes.  
Multaque præterea variorum monstra sonorum  
Discurrunt, errantque cavæ sub imagine formæ;  
Donec vere novo tereas Sol lumine mulcet,

Et reserat tepidas Zephyris labentibus auras.  
Aërias calor ille vias, et rara relaxat  
Spiramenta, aures sonitus qua lubricus intret.  
Tum vero reddi deinde, et resoluta referri,  
Irrita quæ frigus taciturno clauscrat antro,  
Et simili jam nunc sensus penetrare figura.

Nec mora ; se primo vinc'lis exolvere mollis  
Turba susurrorum, liquefactaque stridere tentat.  
Addunt se socios crepitus, facilesque sequuntur,  
Jamdudum emissi Batavûm femoralibus amplis ,  
Continuo toto fragor aridus undique cælo  
Auditur, strepitusque et inania sibila miscet.  
Mox propius tenues, nec jam confusa, per auras  
Circum verba fremunt : vicinæ syllaba fida  
It comes a tergo ; nec longum tempus, et ipse  
Clarescit certo notus discrimine sermo.

Nec vero cunctis idem datur exitus umbris ;  
Namque leves verborum animæ, quæ Gallica fudit  
Lingua, fugam properant, et fulguris ocyor alis  
Ardet abire cohors simul omnis, et advolat aures.  
At contra, Hispano quicumque caducus ab ore  
Exibat sonitus, tardo ferit organa pulsu,  
Et lenta vix vix cum majestate movetur.

Navita si guttur, nondum æthere raucus aperto,  
Tartareum intendens, comites clamore ciebat,  
Agnoscit reducem longo post tempore fletum,  
Miraturque simul questus sociosque receptos.  
Forte novus turbat, media inter gaudia, pulsans .  
Corda pavor ; sævire ursi, rabidique videntur

Circum ululare lupi; quorum, dum bruma manebat,  
Cum gemitu fugere animæ, dubiamque superstes  
Sollicitat fremitus mentem, et vox posthuma terret.

Haud equidem credo sp̄reta decedere Cypro  
Idaliæque jugis Venerem, gelidaque sub arcto  
Instaurare choros; si quis tamen hoc quoque, siquis  
Captus amore legat littus, te, Phylli, Myricæ,  
Te nemus omne canit; formosam arbusta Lycorin,  
Formosam doctæ resonant Amaryllida sylvæ.  
Respondent pulsæ valles, iteratque jocosa  
Nomen imago; rudis stupet arguti incola luci  
Accipiens dulces summo de monte querelas,  
Incertus, Geniumne loci, Faunosne locutos  
Esse putet: fausto mox nescius omine gaudet,  
Indigitesque Deos, et Numina ruris adorat.

Cantabrigiæ, in Comitii posterioribus, 1721.

## DEFENDIT NUMERUS.

BLANDIOR indulsit, felis, tibi parca; novena  
Nam tibi net Lachesis fila novena colo.  
Hinc, si missa volēs celsi de culmine tecti,  
Decidis in tutos præcipitata pedes.  
Nec, miseram licet infestent laniique canesque,  
Te lanii exanimant, exanimantve canes.  
Si moriare semel, si bis, si terve, quaterve,  
Plusquam dimidia parte superstes eris.

# PAUPER JOHANNES;

POCULUM SIC DICTUM :

*COLL. TRIN CANT.*

DONO DATUM.

INSIGNIS fama scyphus est, et splendidus usu,  
 Qui suum ab inscripto \*, carmine nomen habet,  
 Nocturnus studiis sæpe illè adjutor, alumnus  
 Cum solus fruitor se fruiturque libris :  
 Nec comes ingratus, pæctum cum leniter haurit,  
 Et reficit sese lentus odore tubi.  
 At non immodicos potant sufficit haustus ;  
 Mensura cyathos vix superante duos.  
 Quanquam nec titulos, et avita insignia præfert,  
 Nec quid paupertas ambitionis habet ;  
 Nec Barringtonio similes ostentat honores,  
 Cristamque et scutum, sanguineamque† manum :  
 Atqui animi memoris, gratique est pectoris index ;  
 Est etiam in parvo munere dantis amor.  
 Nomina cum majora scyphis excederit ætas,  
 Nec distincta suis nec memoranda notis ;  
 Pauper Johannes seris testabitur ænns,  
 Versu, quem simplex, sed pia, mûsa canit ;  
 Non esse argenti pondus, quod dona, sed esse  
 Donantis mentem, quæ pretiosa facit.

\* Inscríbitor poculo hoc distichon :

" Pauper Johannes, dictus cognomine Clarkson,  
 Hunc cyathum dono gratuitoque dedit."

† Insigne baronetti.

## SELLA PACIFICA.

UTILIS est cathedra, et multo superimminet amni,  
 Rerum, ubi nascuntur jurgia, certa salus ;  
 Effrænem cohibet quæ linguam, et temperat iras,  
 Nec sinit, ut ratio deserat imperium.  
 In qua Xantippe quæcunque immergitur undis  
 Ter quater, innocua mihiior exit ove.  
 Nec quidquam irarum reminiscitur illa ; furoris  
 Tam cito defervet vis animique cadunt.  
 Quid docet hæc sella, attente perpenderis ; et nil  
 Socraticam dices par docuisse scholam.

 PERVENIRI AD SUMMUM NISI EX PRIN-  
 CIPIIIS NON POTEST.

NEWTONUM ingentem, lumen non unius ævi,  
 A. B. quæ docuit prima, magistra fuit.  
 Doctior ille statim vetula, cito sensit inani  
 Quiddam his literulis majus inesse sono.  
 Protinus egregios elementis repperit usus ;  
 Usus, quos nunquam conjiciebat anus.  
 Notisque ignotis numeros conferre peritus,  
 Inde potestates format utrisque datas.  
 Laudo tamen vetulæ præcepta ea primula, quæque  
 Newtoni haud dubitem dicere Principia.

## SPE FINIS.

Ad dextram, ad lævam, porro, retro, itque reditque,  
 Depreſsum in laqueo quem labyrinthus habet  
 Et legit et relegit gressus, sese explicet unde,  
 Perplexum quærens unde revolvat iter.  
 Sta modo, respira paulum, simul accipe filum ;  
 Certius et melius non Ariadne dabit.  
 Sic te, sic solum, expedies errore : viarum  
 Principium invenias, id tibi finis erit.

## OPTIMUM EST CONVIVIUM,

IN QUOD CHORAUDES NON VENIT.

MAGNA instauravit Macedo convivia victor,  
 Adjuvit festas et citharista dapes :  
 Heroum cecinit simul ille ingentia facta  
 Argivum, in Persis qui cecidere plagis :  
 Exarsit juvenis, dederat quas Musicus, iris ;  
 Nec longum, exclamat, victor inultus ero.  
 Et triste o facinus ! Persepolis illa venusta  
 Urbs fuit, æquavit quam citharæditis humo.

## THE MAZE

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

FROM right to left, and to and fro,  
 Caught in a labyrinth, you go,  
 And turn, and turn, and turn again,  
 To solve the mystery, but in vain ;  
 Stand still and breathe, and take from me  
 A clew, that soon shall set you free !  
 Not Ariadne, if you meet her,  
 Herself could serve you with a better.  
 You enter'd easily—find where—  
 And make, with ease, your exit there !

 QUOD TIBI VIS, ID ALTERI ET TU  
 FECERIS.

OFFICIOSA senem, succincta, et sedula (fingit  
 Sic tabula Heemskirkî ludicra) tondet anus.  
 Inque vices (idem sic ludit amabile pictor)  
 Æqua tondet anum conditione senex.  
 Cum vetulus sit uterque, et sit barbatus uterque,  
 Fas est, alterius poscat ut alter opem.



# NULLI TE FACIAS NIMIS SODALEM.

PALPAT heram felis, gremio recubans in anili,  
 Quam semel atque iterum Lydia palpat hera  
 Ludum lis sequitur; nam totos exerit unguēs,  
 Et longo lacerat vulnere felis anum.  
 Continuo exardens gremio muliercula felem  
 Nec gravibus multis excutit absque minis,  
 Quod tamen haud aequum est.—Si vult cum fele joculari,  
 Felinum debet Lydia ferre jocum.

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## MINOREM

### NE LÆDAS, CAVE

CORPORIS exigui, sed magni est nominis auctor,  
 Quem vexat scriptus non ita parva manus.  
 Ille diu tacitus, sed non perterritus, iram  
 Ingenti tectam pectore dissimulat.  
 Ex improvise cum tandem Duncias exit,  
 Bilem habet et totus, fel, aloenque, liber.  
 Dixerit ut monitus quivis, læsisse gigantem  
 Tutius, exiguum quam tetigisse virum.

## FAMILIARITY DANGEROUS.

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

As in her ancient mistress' lap  
The youthful tabby lay,  
They gave each other many a tap,  
Alike disposed to play.

But strife ensues. Pusť waxes warm,  
And with protruded claws  
Ploughs all the length of Lydia's arm,  
Mere wantonness the cause.

At once, resentful of the deed,  
She shakes her to the ground  
With many a threat, that she shall bleed  
With still a deeper wound.

But, Lydia, bid thy fury rest ;  
It was a venial stroke :  
For she that will with kittens jest,  
Should bear a kitten's joke.

## CONSULE, QUID VALEANT HUMERI.

Robustis fert mundum humeris, et pondere curvus  
 Sudat, et ingenti mole laborat Atlas.  
 Quos nervos, quam cervicem, quæ brachia, crurum  
 Quam validos nexus tam grave poscit onus !  
 O caute incedas; minimus nam si tibi lapsus  
 Offendat gressus, omnia corruimus.

## OBSUNT AUCTORIBUS ARTES.

Instrumenta necis, quæ nitrum et sulphura misce.  
 In flammam ignescit, subruiturque ruina  
 Cuncta volant, lacerique artus et saxa trabesque,  
 Et distans subito fumine terra tremat.  
 Triste genus lethi ! sed quo, si funere tali  
 Dignus erat quisquam, dignus et auctor erat.

## UT VIVAS, VIGILA.

Cui mors est lucrum, cui mors est janua vitæ,  
 Tristia qui curat funera, tristis homo est :  
 Discurrit totam venaticus ille per urbem,  
 Ille quis ægrotat, quis moriturque, rogat.  
 Curre, puer, sonuitne, roga, campana? fenestra,  
 Indicium mortis, quæ sit aperta, vide.  
 Alter enim, satagas ni sic vigilare, cadaver,  
 Qui mihi præripit, vultur, et alter erit.

# TEMPORE NIL FACIAS ALIENO.

Ad modulum capitis se Flavia crispat ovini,  
 Et collum ad medios nūdat anile sinus.  
 Ista parum prosunt: nulla celabitur arte,  
 Quæ vetulum infecit cana senecta caput.  
 Nec bene conveniet rugis adsumere nugas,  
 Quas nuribus nostris Gallia vana dedit.  
 Quod sis, esse velis; et cūm revocare juventam,  
 Flavia, non poteris, sis patienter anus.

—— Τὸ μεταξὺ μεριμνῶ,  
 Πῶς ἄμα σοι κλαύσω, πῶς ἄμα σοι γελάσω.

IN tabulis binos fratres persæp̄ videre est,  
 Utrumque, ut tradit fama vefusta, senem.  
 Hic sese in risum, patulo sine dentibus ore,  
 Solvit, et humanas res facit esse jocūm:  
 In lacrymas fusus vultuque heu! tetricus ille  
 Rebus in humanis nil nisi triste videt.  
 Ridenti aut flenti credis? si credis utrique,  
 Sunt res humanæ flebile ludibrium.

# SIS QUOD VIS, DUMMODO SIS ALIQUID.

AGRICOLAM errantem fatuus qui decipit ignis,  
 Incertum lumen dat, subitoque fugit;  
 Nescio quid liceat te ducere, flamma jocosa,  
 Cum toties aliquid sis, totiesque nihil.

— E TURRIBUS ALTIS

DAT CAMPANA SONUM.

WOLSAEAS arces, arces quibus almus Apollo  
 Præsidet, ingenti Clusius ore quatit.  
 Clusi, utcunque quatis firmissima<sup>9</sup> mœnia, quis non  
 Communes tecum vellet habere lares?

WESTMONASTERII Thomas dum deserit arces,  
 Eque ruinosâ turre coactus abit;  
 Ignotam Pauli migrans novus hospes ad ædem  
 Ingemit, et gemitu rumpit utrumque latus.  
 Rumpitur, et rumpatur; erat nam corde papista,  
 Qui<sup>9</sup> paterat, Paulo præposuisse Petrum.

IN OBITUM DECANI ALDRICH.

HIS SALTEM ACCUMULEM DONIS, ET FUNGAR INANI  
 MUNERE.

Cum subit illius lætissima frontis imago,  
 Quam nostri toties explicuere sales;  
 Cum subit et canum caput, et vigor acer ocelli,  
 Et digna mistus cum gravitate lepos:

Solvimur in lacrymas; et inania munera versus  
Ad tumulum sparsis fert Elegeia comis.  
Aldricio, debent cui munera tanta ramcenæ,  
Hoc tribuisse, parum est; non tribuisse, stelus.

PONITUR in busto si quando nobilis Indus,  
Exornat tristem merx pretiosa pyram.  
Tu tecum, Aldrici, mandas tua scripta cremari:  
Non alio fuerant digna perire rogo.

QUÆ suaves Arabum volucres colit unica terras,  
Cum jam illi Parcæ fila suprema legunt,  
Thure struit nidum, et multo se concremat igne;  
Dunque ardent cineres, altera surgit avis.  
Funeris est dispar tibi fatum, Aldrice, secundum  
Non datur e busto surgere posse tuo.

## FALLERE CREDENTEM NON RES OPEROSA.

DUM mentita genus, cultusque induta viriles,  
Romanum gessit Papa Joanna pedum;  
Faminese fraudi grex se commisit ineptus,  
Atque pie verum credidit, esse senem.  
Pastori nimium tu, Roma, heu credula; namque,  
Si nequeat falli, fallere Papa potest.

## EPILOGUE TO THE ADELPHI,

SPOKEN BY CANTHARA.

ENGLISHED.<sup>4</sup>

Poor nurse is sent to bid you all good b'ye,  
 A plain, but neat and tight; old woman I,  
 (Except what should excepted be, you know,)  
 A very mear old trot from top to toe.  
 But come, dear Faustus, try enchantments here,  
 And make e'en me a blooming maid appear ;  
 To look with beauty, and to move with ease,  
 And nicely taught a thousand ways to please.

[*She waves a wand.*]

Speak, do long lappets wanton wave in air,  
 Does the strait cawl press down my auburn hair ?  
 Are patches rang'd of large and smaller size ?  
 Bare to my snowy chest, say, does my bosom rise ?  
 My spreading hoop raise stiff its ampler sphere,  
 A sevenfold arch, an amphitheatre ?

Ah ! conjurer Faustus, vain thy wand and skill,  
 Nor are old women witches when they will.

[*She breaks the wand.*]

Old as I was, I am ; whate'er they say,  
 Grey were my locks before, and still are grey.  
 No strutting hoop my dangling clothes bears out,  
 Red was, and red remains, my petticoat.

EPILOGUS<sup>7</sup> CANTHARÆ,

AD TERENTII ADELPHOS.

MISSA peroratum venio pauperula nutrix,  
 Simplicis et mundæ sedulitatis anus ;  
 Moribus, ornatuque, exceptis excipiendis,  
 A capite ad calcem Canthara vera—mëra.

Quin ades, o bone Fauste,\* et me quoque finge  
 puellam,

Pulchram, habilem, instructam mille placere modis.  
 Lintea num fluitant a vertice longa? capillum •  
 Num mihi compressum multa retorquet acus?  
 Num maculis varior majoribus atque quinufis?  
 Collane marmoreos nudor ad usque sinus?  
 Amplo circuitu se sublevat amphitheatrum?  
 Dicite septeno num stat in orbe rigor?

Ut spe lactamur vetulæ! nil virgula prodest,  
 Nil prosunt artes, improbe Fauste, tuæ.  
 Canthara adhuc, eadem sum Canthara: vitta tegebat  
 •Canos, et canos nunc quoque vitta tegit.  
 Lenta mihi pendet vestis, quæ lenta pependit;  
 Et pepla ipsa eadem, quæ rubuere, rubent.

\* Magicam Fausti virgulam intellige.



My old wife's trinkets still hang jingling down,  
 The same the nodding of my steeple crown.  
 My pulse beats slow and dull, my teeth are gone,  
 Not one colt's tooth is left, not half a one.  
 Hair thinly scattered on my cheek there grows,  
 Where bloom'd the lily once, where blush'd the rose.

Nor yet accuse I Fate, or rail at Time,  
 Whose stealing years have spoil'd my former prime.  
 Your powerful smiles can glad some youth restore ;  
 If you applaud her, nurse is old no more

‘ .RESPUE QUOD NON ES.

CONVIVAS inter superos, Vulcane, ministrans  
 Nectaros haustus cur male fundis humi ?  
 Te decet Ætheis potius sudare caminis,  
 Inter Cyclopes dum grave fervet opus  
 Sint manibus fabricata tuis data tela Tonanti ;  
 Sint Ganymedea pocula mixta manu.

Ecce idem ad zonam tinnit mihi cultus anilis ;  
Idem in turrito vertice nutat apex.  
Torpet iners venis etiamnum sanguis ; in ore  
Nec mihi pullinus dens, neque denticulus.  
Inque genas subiit mihi pilus et alter et alter,  
Lilia quas memini, quas decorâsse rosas.  
Nec tamen incuso Parcas ; nec questibus ægris  
Ingemo damnosam me minuisse diem.  
Restituet lætam mihi gratia vestra juventam :  
Plaudite vos faciles—Canthara non anus est.

——GRANDE DOLORIS  
INGENIUM.

CARCERE clausa nigro dum flet Philomela, nefandum  
Ingenio prodit, quod nequit ore, scelus.  
Tereos incesti depingit callida crimen  
Veste super, docta quam variavit acu.  
Quid non posse putas fieri, dictante dolore ?  
Aut ubi non lingua est, si neque dextra tacet ?

## PROLOGUE TO IGNORAMUS,

BY ANTONIUS

ONCE in an age let Ignoramus come  
 To make a visit near his proper home,  
 Long is it since at Cambridge he appear'd,  
 And from that time (I speak with due regard)  
 He has not oft at Westmipster been heard.  
 If any such there be among the gown,  
 He's some recorder of a factious town,  
 Or petty manager against the crown.  
 An Ignoramus amongst all the swarm,  
 Can not be seen here ev'ry day in term,  
 None to the bar or to the bench pretends,  
 But he that laws with eloquence defends  
 Against the gown no evil we intend,  
 On them our glebe and future tithes depend,  
 All we propose is to give some delight,  
 A scholar-like diversion for a night.  
 For at the ancient seat of learning, where  
 This play first enter'd on a theatre,  
 The gravest students deign'd to have a share.  
 And twice, if Cambridge poets rightly sing,  
 Did Ignoramus entertain a king.  
 The character his pleasant humour hit;  
 The king with gracious mirth had like to split—  
 There was another rhyme, but not so fit.  
 Our hope is then, though black should be our doom,  
 If less diverted, you'll go sweeter home.

## EPILOGUS ÆTHIOPISSÆ,

AD TERENTII EUNUCHUM.

OPPROBRIUM in sexus, statua taciturnior ipsa ;  
 Et pro persona dramaticis umbra fui.  
 Sic auctor voluit, sic Afræ haud candidus Afer ;  
 Quam non humanum ! quam populare parum !  
 Quin tandem adventum vobis,\*festiva corona,  
 Ipsa meis verbis gratulor, ore meo.  
 Spectatum venio : venioque ut specter et ipsa ;  
 Est etiam in nostro multa colore fides.  
 Est mea (si qua mihi est) sine fuco, fraude, vel arte,  
 Nescia mutari forma, suique tenax.  
 Unguentis utor nullis, medicamine nullo ,  
 Quid juvet, ignoro, Regia mellis aqua.  
 Nec maculis stellata hic interspergor et illic ;  
 Non equidem nigra nigrior esse velim.  
 Lotio sola mihi est de pura et simplice lympba ;  
 Et vereor, quam sit vanus et iste labor. •  
 At nivei mihi sunt, præti sine pulvere, dentes ;  
 Quale nec Indorum purius albet ebur.  
 Sideribus similes fulgere videtis ocellos, •  
 Angliacam possent qui decorare nurum.  
 Mollitiem talpæ superant mea labra : quis, ecquis  
 Libabit—quam sunt oscula mollicula ?  
 Hæc ego liberius ; sed salvo, ut spero, pudore :  
 Cernitis ingenuus signat ut ora rubor !  
 Sin minus oblectem, tot flammæ inter et ignes ;  
 (Usque adeo est nostræ lux inimica cuti)  
 Si placet, extingui tantum mandate lucernas ;  
 Protinus in tenebris altera Thais ero.

## EPILOGUE TO ANDRIA,

BY SIMO.

Room here—for I am come to vent my joy,  
 Son Pamphilus has got a chopping boy.  
 Much preparation there has been, I see,  
 Against this time, though all unknown to me.  
 Here stood a tankard worthy of its wine,  
 There did a cradle in rich damask shine,  
 Caps, clouts, and swaddling clothes hung dangling on  
 the line :

For sons get children<sup>a</sup> at their fathers' cost,  
 All things are trim,<sup>b</sup> but we must pay the roast.

But yet here may remain a dismal scene,  
 All are perplext 'twixt joy and fear within :  
 Mysis, poor tim'rous soul ! forgets to prattle ;  
 And, what's more strange, the toping nurse her bottle ,  
 Crito, poor man ! longs to be jogging home,  
 But dares not stir before he knows his doom.  
 To keep us all in temper then, I pray,  
 Smile on the entertainment of this play ,  
 Dismiss us kindly to our sugar'd sack,  
 And make it not indeed a groaning cake .  
 So shall we wish each sex may ever find,  
 Their hearers candid, and spectators kind

## PROLOGUS AD TERENTII ANDRIAM.

Ut vitam inspicerent hominum, propiusque tuendo  
 Formarent mores Graia iuventa suos ;  
 Quod deforme fuit vitii, comœdia prisca  
 Coram spectandum, nec sine felle, dedit.  
 Quod mediocre fuit, venia quod dignius, illud  
 Descripsit multo musa jocosa sale.  
 Nec dulce egregiis, nec defuit utile scenis,  
 Quod delectaret, quodque moneret idem.  
 Transtulit a Græcis placidam feliciter artem  
 Roma, pari studio consilioque pari :  
 Quodque suis fuerat per sæcula retro Menander,  
 Id quoque Romanis Publius Afer erat.  
 Simplicitas eadem est scribendi, eademque venustas ;  
 Casti sunt omnes ingenuique sales.  
 Concinna est brevitās, et pura oratio, quicquid  
 Dicere vult servos fabula, quicquid heros.  
 Simo, senex pulchre cordatus, lenis in ira est ;  
 Cum dolet, aut queritur, cum lacrymatur, homo.  
 Ingenio juvenis, qui nomine, Pamphilus idem,  
 Nulli hominum, officio vel pietate, deest.  
 Natumve aut patrem justo perpendite, non est  
 Natus amabilior, candidiorve pater.  
 Tam bene morata est, nitido tam plena lepore  
 Andria, quam vobis nox hodierna parat.  
 Nos facili erigite o ! risu, plausuque secundo,  
 Ludere qui pariter discimus et sapere.

## EPILOGUS LESBÆ OBSTETRICIS.

AUDISTIS quanto clamore puerpera, Juno  
 Lucina, oh ! miseræ, fer' mihi, dixit, opem.  
 Illa ego sum Juno—sed non de plebe ministra,  
 Quales Lucinas viculus omnis habet.  
 Nil loquor impurum, vel subnuo turpius ; ista  
 Vulgares animos, degeneresque juvent.  
 Oscula siquando permittam? admitto pudice ;  
 Ut decet humanas ingenuasque nûrus.  
 Si quid forte biban., cyathus mihi sufficit unus,  
 Pollicæ vix major.—Fors aliquando duo.  
 Incolumi matre et salva, mea proxima cura est  
 Infantem primis vestibis induere.  
 Adsidet ad cubitum, Glycerique Archillis ocellos  
 Intuitu primo callida cernit anus :  
 Parvaque componens magnis, frontem, oscula, nasum,  
 Quid patris explorat, quid referatur avi.  
 Tergaque demulcens, Hominum est sævissimus,  
 inquit,  
 Tam pulchram poterit qui violare cutim.  
 Deliræ hæc inter nutricis squinnia, majus  
 Urget opus longe me, graviorque labor ;  
 Cingere fasciolis teneros, nec duriter, artus,  
 Et justum ad modulum fingere molle caput.  
 Cautio nec levis est, multis de millibus una  
 Ne minimo infantem · ulnere pungat acus.  
 Sed nec adhuc cessat mihi cura ; puerpera mater  
 Sæpe revisenda est, et mihi sæpe puer.

Interea mihi mensis abit, sed et uno alioque  
 Donatus flavo muneris mensis abit.  
 His ego me officiis, vobis, popule alme virorum,  
 Commendo, obsequio, sedulitate, fide  
 Quandocunque opus est, me servam accersite ves-  
 tram;  
 Lesbia curabo protinus esse domi.

## EPILOGUS CRITONIS AD TERENTII ANDRIAM.

Ecquis ibi est?—audite aliquis—puer, endromidem da;  
 Adde manum, (quid stas lentus?) utramque ma-  
 num;  
 Da mihi jam terrorem, et jam duo fulmina belli,  
 Et jam balteolum—cætera portet equus.  
 Si mea sunt—o sunt—mihi salva viatica, rito  
 Instruor, his armis tutus, et his animis,  
 Hisce ego latrones abigo, corvosque; canesque;  
 His pluvie subigo vim, Boreæque minas.  
 Seu per planitiem contendo, ubi rarior agris  
 Stat rubus, aut inopi stramine tecta casa;  
 Sive eo per salebras et per prærupta locorum,  
 Et per crescentis tædia longa viæ;  
 Si non obliquus sedeam, si a posteriori  
 Integer et salvus, cætera salvus eo.



Improba latrantis stomachi cum murmurat ira,  
 (Usque adeo res est imperiosa fames)  
 Divertor—mihi cœnam, et equo sua pabula posco;  
 Neu mala defraudet, viso, reviso, manus.  
 Seligere est lectum mihi proxima cura, laborque  
 Detrahare est ocreas proximus—et labor est.  
 Accumbo cœnæ—et mecum hospes, seu rogo, seu  
 non :  
 Et bibit, et comedit, plus fâmen ille bibit.  
 Cras venit, et schedula—Imprimis mihi panis—Item-  
 que  
 Pullus—Item vinum—nil nisi cum pretio.  
 Solvo, enchiridion repleo, discedo, salute  
 Accepta et dicta—vive valeque—vale.

• FIER.

Te tuus expectat sonipes, nescitque morari  
 Impatiens—•

CRITO.

In me non erit ulla mora.  
 Vos quibus hospitibus placidis et suavis utor,  
 Este salutati, docta corona, mihi.  
 Este, o spectantes, animis, quod et estis, amicis,  
 Et pede inoffenso, dicite, perge domum:  
 Accipio felix omen, plausuque secundo,  
 Quo cursum institui, pergo viator iter.  
 Vivite felices; ego quâncuncque redibo,  
 Devoto vobis corde, redibo Crito.

## EPILOGUE TO IGNORAMUS,

SPOKEN BY IGNORAMUS AND DULMAN.

IGNORAMUS.

O AUDITORES spectatoresque benigni,  
 O all ye hearers and ye standers by;  
 Crede mihi dolet hoc munus mihi demandari;  
 The epilogue puts me in a great quandary:  
 Effudique sales, mea lex consumitur et toute;  
 My wit is at an end, my law is out.  
 Nescio quid dico, aut dico quod non ego nosco;  
 I know not what to say, or say not what I know.  
 Why truly—may it please you—I demurr;  
 Memoria sine brief is never sure.

We, as we humbly do conceive, may move  
 These honourable benches, as above,  
 That we may now be clients unto you;  
 'Tis not 'in forma pauperis' we sue:  
 And as we in your judgment stand, that we  
 May likewise in your honours' favour be.  
 This being granted, may be, gentlemen,  
 We'll humbly move this court to sit again,  
 After due notice how, and where, and when.  
 And so ye stand adjourned.

DULMAN.

God save the queen!

## EPILOGUS AD EUNUCHUM.

EN ! adsum miles veteranus—inutilis armis,  
 Sed regi et patriæ fidus, ut usque, mea :  
 Quem magis aurati rutilo fulgore galeri  
 Commendat validum cor, lepidumque caput :  
 Quem Mars truncavit—sed cui Chelseia rependit  
 Et mutilos artus et mihi quicquid abest.  
 Pars ego parva mei—sed sum πλέον ἤμιν παντός ;  
 Sanctior est salva parva tabella rate.  
 Lumine suffosso luscus ; sed et Hannibal ipse,  
 Quem Roma horrebat, sic oculatus erat.  
 Uno crure minor, sed crure superstite in altum,  
 Altius ut nemo, subsiluisse valens.  
 Nec fractis vel adhuc animis ; sed strenuus illa,  
 Quæ superest, audax intrepidusque manu.  
 Quid vero his majus dabit iste domesticus heros ?  
 Quid simile his miles scenicus iste Thraso ?  
 Illius in plumis tunicaque est unica virtus ;  
 Omnis in illæso corpore constat honor.  
 Pulchrior in pannis me gloria vestit ; et hoc crus,  
 Hæc manus, hic oculus, duplicis instar erit.  
 Quo me excepistis, vos o ! dimittite plausu ;  
 Et mihi felicem plausero militiam.

## EPILOGUE TO HARRY THE FOURTH.

SPOKEN BY FALSTAFF.

THAT plaguy Percy almost broke my back ;  
 Nay and my wind too ;—boy, a cup of sack.  
 There's not a man cares less than I for death,  
 But plaguy fighting puts one out of breath :  
 Yet if bright honour calls me to a fray,  
 I shall be very bold—to—run away.  
 Well ; when the king makes plump sir John a lord,  
 Then I'm resolv'd—never to keep my word.  
 First I'll begin with hostess Quickly : much  
 She 'gins to talk of ladyship and coach ;  
 A body cannot owe 'm a little money,  
 But strait the jades must think of matrimony.  
 But yet a trick worth two of that I'll play her ;  
 Poor fool ! nor love nor money will I pay her.  
 If in the street a civil dun should come ;  
 Pray come to-morrow, and—I'll be from home.  
 If in the hall a number should appear,  
 My lord 's asleep, sir, in his elbow chair.  
 When tradesmen grow impatient for their due,  
 'Tis so long standing—never talk of 't—'pshew !  
 I've good preferment in my eye for you.  
 For sempstress Doll, How doth Miss Prue ? poor fool !  
 I'll pay for't, send her to the dancing school.

If I like pagan gods my shape could vary,  
 My guts should be a hog'shead of Canary.  
 My bowels tapt should suckle thirsty man,  
 I'd feed my youngers like a pelican.  
 Say what you will, t'would be immortal glory;  
 'Tis jocund thinking, and I'll end my story.  
 But that my equipage I sadly lack,  
 To cry before me, Rome there, pray bear back,  
 By your leave, pray make room for noble Jack.

## DE MUSTO.

ALMA Ceres, tua donâ cano, tua dona canenti  
 Arride felix, teneram nec desere musam.  
 Cæcubâ miretur Flaccus, dulcemve Falerni  
 Humorem laudans, veteres invitet amicos;  
 Et Bacchi madidus genialia pocula dicat:  
 Sunt nobis calices, nobis sunt, diva, poëtæ.  
 Tu vero (quæcunque tuum fert nomina mustum,  
 Seu quod equis aptum Eboracum, vel Gestræ mittit,  
 Nobilis aut Rhedycina tuis quod præbet alumnis)  
 Tu mitis, tu blanda tuis cultoribus Anglis.  
 Te, Dea, quisque colit, duplicis tui muneris auctor  
 Diceris, et duplicem populus tibi solvit honorem.  
 In mediis qua surgit agris bene nota taberna,  
 Rusticus esuriens loculo depromit olenti

Hesternas cum cultro epulas, et pocula poscit ;  
 Quæ simul ebiberit, rursus replenda ministro  
 Porrigit ; hic operæ non vanæ, alacrisque laboris  
 Præteriti fructus sumit, Divamque precatur,  
 Deficiat placidi ut nunquam bona copia musti.  
 Hic senior tubuluræ, locus est qua proximus igni,  
 Ore gerens, nec ventum hiemis nec frigora sentit :  
 Sed sedet, et semper memorans quam plurima gesta  
 \*Se puero, de peste aut dæ civilibus armis,  
 Usque bibit, Cereri longam debetque senectam.  
 Huc secum antiquam, quoties redit Hesperus, urnam  
 Fert anus, hinc potat morbosæ oblitat senectæ,  
 Hinc alacris posita cura meditatur amores  
 Lascivos, et sese iterum putat esse puellam.  
 Hic madidi juvenes Hibernæ tempore noctis  
 Dant incompositos motus et carmina dicunt,  
 Aut lepide in muro pingunt carbōne figuras  
 Atque rogant Cererem, ut lætam concedere messem  
 Dignetur, Cereris jam jam turba ebria dono.  
 Sæpius huc, quoties campos et rura revisit,  
 Formosa cum nata et pingui conjuge tendit .  
 Civis, et umbrosæ salicis sub tegmine lento  
 Ampullam poscit ; cui dum ferrum admovet ille  
 Flexile, quod secum tales fert semper in usus,  
 Evolat extemplo furiosum, et, qua data porta,  
 Spumosum erumpit vitreo de carcere mustum :  
 Haud venti, Laërtiadæ quos, Æolus utre  
 Inclusos dederat, strepitu majore ruebant.  
 Callidus interea civis, ne provolet omne,

Imposito cohibet digito ; fumosa liquoris  
Vis tamen ascendit, seque ejaculatur in auras.  
Tum facili dextra et cauta quam leniter arte  
Admoto infundit calici ; subsidere cœpit  
Paulatim spuma, et proprium dat vappa colorem.

### INEST SUA GRATIA PARVIS.

BELLATOR furit exiguis Pygmæus in armis,  
Et tenui infestas cuspide figit aves.  
Securum tamen hunc præstat contracta figura,  
Seu sors adversa est, sive secunda favet.  
It fama ad cælum, si victor ab hoste recedat ;  
Si non, ad cælum fertur in ore gruis.

### MAGNAS TERRITAT URBES RUMOR.

RUMOR<sup>8</sup> Alexandrum cum detulit esse propinquum,  
Finitimos implet terror ubique locos.  
Exorant alii pacemque et fœdera ; sponte  
Summittunt alii subdita colla jugo.  
Quam bene, Pellæe, exuperas ! nam cum tibi laurus  
Dant famam, lauros dat tibi fama novas.

### POTERIS TUTIOR ESSE DOMI.

DUM mater metuit virgæ ne verbera lædant,  
Ipsa domi puerum servat, et ipsa docet.  
Ipsa doce puerum, mater tam blandula, possit  
Tutus ut esse domi, stultus et esse foris.

## DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.

Ut vidit laceros sibi constans Regulus artus,  
 Et membra indignis diacerata modis ;  
 Membra mihi, Carthago, inquit, lacerando triumphā,  
 Hic mihi, quod laceres membra, triumphus erit.  
 A te quod cecidi multum lætere ; sed ipse  
 Plus lætor patriæ me cecidissee meæ.

## SUAVE EST EX MAGNO TOLLERE ACERVO.

Prætoris quoties redeunt convivia, longo  
 Ordine per mensas fercula plura nitent.  
 Cur his accumbit civis tam lætus ? an illi  
 Aut fartum, aut desunt terga bovina domi ? •  
 At fruitur, simul oblectans oculosque gulamque,  
 Quos et edit, quos et non edit, ille cibus. •

—EUTRAPELUS CUICUNQUE NOCERE VOLEBAT  
 VESTIMENTA DABAT PRETIOSA.

Thestylis invehitur plaustro rudis hospes ad urbem,  
 Veste decens, simplex moribus, ore rubens.  
 Hanc anus excipiens meretrix, bona mater, agrestem  
 Mutare ornatum splendidiorē parat.  
 O fugias, longe fugias fallacia dona,  
 Quæ simul indueris, Thestyli, tota peris.



## DANT ANIMOS SOCII.

Vidit ut instantem Polyphemum solus Ulysses,  
 Quæ modo tam validæ contremuere manus.  
 Qui totidem, qui tanta heros Diomede peregit  
 Cum socio, solus cum fuit, Οὔτις erat.

## VOS NON VOBIS.

DURA laborantes invertunt arva iuveni,  
 Ut domino segetem libera fundat humus.  
 Nec minus agrestis lassat sua membra labore,  
 Dum versat fœnum pabula grata bovi.  
 Sudat uterque quidem, sed non sibi sudat uterque;  
 Nam domino sudat bos, dominusque bovi.

## PARES CUM PARIBUS FACILLIME CONGREGANTUR.

Cum forte ad lapidem (tanta est discordia fratrum)  
 Impegit rigidus fossor agreste caput;  
 Negligit ille ictum tutus munimine frontis,  
 Et cerebri armatus robore tutus abit.  
 Vi parili occurrunt, neutri victoria cedit;  
 Nulla lapis patitur vulnere, nulla caput.

## DICITE DEFECTUS SOLIS.

OPPONIS medio, Phæbe, tua cornua Soli ;  
 Et jam deficiens cornua Phæbus habet.  
 In Tauro ascendit ; Taurus quoque cornua gestat ;  
 Jupiter apparet ; corniger ille Deus.  
 O cives, cives, frontem defendite : signa  
 Omnia ni fallant, cornifer annus erit.

---

Post annos, Whistone, novem eclipsin fore dicis ;  
 Idem annos mundum vix superesse duos.  
 Hæccine conveniunt ? utrum vis, elige. dic!  
 Vel mendax vates, vel malus astrologus.

## PLUS ULTRA.

PENELOPE maneat absenti casta marito ;  
 Turba ruant frustra luxuriosa proci.  
 Ut pergant orare illi, tu perge negare ?  
 Tecte et nocturno tela tecte dolo.  
 Sic ultra semper tendas ; nam semper ut ultra  
 Tu tendas, nunquam perficietur opus.

## ALIORUM OBSEQUERE STUDIIS.

INDUTUS varia tunica, pictoque galero,  
 In medio celsus ludis, Agyrta, foro.  
 Per populum lepide ridens dicteria spargis,  
 Atque jocos captum pharriaca vulgus emit.  
 Quod dulce est populo tibi dum facis utile, plebis  
 Obsequeris studiis obsequerisque tuis.

## ON AN OPEN GRAVE.

LABORIOUS passenger, look down,  
 And see thy journey's end ;  
 See whither all thy weary steps,  
 'Tis hither, lo ! they tend.

Observe the distance, mark how small !  
 But six feet deep or less !  
 A measure scarce beyond thy own,  
 That leads from pain to ease.

Nor here alone, but wheresoe'er  
 Thy weary footsteps sound,  
 Thy length and breadth will show the spot,  
 Where rest is to be found.

Then patient the fatigues of life,  
 With this reflection bear ;  
 That journey can't be overlong,  
 Whose end is ev'ry where.

## IN OBITUM MAGISTRI HANBURY

CARMINE dum mœsto patrem lugemus ademptum,  
 Et sua Pierides ultima sacra ferunt ;  
 Tu quoque nobiscum, lector, pia dona, silentes  
 Da lacrymas ; lacrymæ pondera vocis habent  
 Sic idem languor morbi, longique dolores  
 Desint, sic idem non tibi desit honor.

## IN EFFOSSUM SEPULCHRUM.

VIATOR, en ! defesse, et infra despice  
 Vitæ viæque terminum !  
 Vide, laboriosa quo vestigia,  
 Huc, ecce ! tendunt omnia !

Distantiam observa ! vide quam sit prope,  
 Profunditas vix sex pedum ;  
 Mensura vix ultra tuam, a laboribus  
 Brevis ad quietem est transitus.

Nec indicat solum hoc sepulchrum, sed graves  
 Quacunque tibi sonant pedes,  
 Mensura corporis tui locum dabit,  
 Speranda quo siet quies.

Patienter ergo, vitæ quæ fert tædîa,  
 Hoc, perfer, hoc recolligens,  
 Vix esse, vix perlongum iter, cui terminus  
 Nec hic nec uspiam deest.

## AMICA SILENTIA.

Ut sedet in triviis, linguæ qui perdidit usum,  
 • Ore stipem mæsto colligit æris inops.  
 Indiciis populum mutis affatur, et orat  
 Immemor ut nolit præteriisse sui.  
 Non potuisse loqui jam creditur utile muto ;  
 Tam bene nec poterat lingua vel ipsa loqui.

## VOTUM.

QUALIS per nemorum nigra silentia,  
 Vallesque irriguas, et virides domos,  
 Serpit fons placidus murmure languido,  
 Secretum peragens iter ;

Paulisper vagus atque exiguos agens  
 Mæandros, variis se sinuat modis,  
 Dum tandem celerem præcipitans fugam,  
 Miscetur gremio maris ;

Talis per tacitam devia semitam  
 Ætas diffugiat, non opibus gravis,  
 Non experta fori jurgia rauca, nec  
 Palmæ sanguineum decus :

Cumque instant tenebræ, et lux brevis occidit,  
 Et ludæ satura, et fessa laboribus,  
 Mors longusque sopor membra jacentia  
 Componant placida manu.

## IN STATUAM SEPULCHRALEM INFANTIS DORMIENTIS.

INFANS venuste, qui sacros dulces agens  
 In hoc sopores marmore,  
 Placidissima quiete compos'tus jaces,  
 Et inscius culpæ et metus,  
 Somno fruaris, docta quam dedit manus  
 Sculptoris ; et somno simul,  
 Quem nescit artifex vel ars effingere,  
 Fruaris innocentia.

## IN OBITUM MAGISTRI COTES.

IN lecto extremas ducis cum languidus horas,  
 Consumptus morbo, vix animæque tenax ;  
 Respicias, immotus propioris imagine mortis,  
 Hinc lapsam ætatem præteritosque dies :  
 Prospicis hinc, latus venientia prospicis æva,  
 Atque animum oblectas postera fama tuum.  
 Securus cæli, pie vir, sac'la ante peracta.  
 Securus laudum sac'la futura gides. •  
 Ampliat ætatem sibi vir bonus ; ampliat et qui  
 Præclarum studio conficit auctor opus.  
 Hoc est vivere bis, vita potuisse priore ;  
 Vivere bis, vita posteriore frui.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM •  
 BENJAMINI FERRERS,

FICTIONIS SURDI ET MUTI :  
 QUI OBIIT ANNO MDCCXXXII.

Et tu ! tune avidæ rapina mortis ! •  
 Et tu præda voracis es sepulchri !  
 Nec virtus tua te redemit orco,  
 Nec vitæ tenor innocenter actæ !  
 At siquid pia prorogare musa  
 Contracti spatium valebit ævi,  
 Te justum inemorabit integrumque  
 Morum ; te tenebris silentioque •

In lucem eripiet, dabitque famæ,  
Annis quod deerat, superfuturæ.  
Nascenti quod et obseravit aures,  
Et linguæ docilis negavit usum :  
Hoc rerum tibi consulebat auctor :  
Ne purum mala pectus inquinaret  
Ubertas vitii, et libido culpæ;  
Corruptam scelere, et fide carentem  
Ne fraus argueret dolusque mentem :  
Ut prava sine labe, sæculique  
Præsens nequitia, nec interesses.  
Hūmanas neque res et actiones  
Spectabas minus, ut vel hoc, vel illud,  
Vel quidquam fugeret tuum sagacem  
Captum ; quin calamis, et hoc et illud,  
Expressum in tabulas statim referres.  
Quanquam nulla tibi necessitudo  
Cum libris fuit ; id rependit omne,  
(Quod vitæ propius tuæ magisque  
Allusit) studium silentis artis.  
Maturi mihi vis amica fati  
Cum lucem fere clauscrit supremam,  
Tam sancte, placide, pie peractam  
Ætatem oh ! recolam, recolliganque  
Turpi crimine tam procul remotam ;  
Non est, quod superos prius rogârim.

## CARMEN LAPIDARIUM.

Hic jaceo T. L.  
 Quinquagenarius ;  
 Tuæ, lector, exemplum mortalitatis :  
 Peccatis, doloribus et morbis  
 Ad sepulchrum usque depressus.  
 Qui vixerim, si nescias, nolis sciscitari ;  
 Si scias, malis oblivisci :  
 Hoc unicum contentus doceri,  
 Quod in terram, cui tu pariter cognatus es,  
 Propero resolvi :  
 Nec tu interim huc etiam descendere  
 Moraris.

## EPITAPHIA.

Hic juxta tumulatus est  
 Eximiæ spei adolescentulus  
 Honorabilis J. L. G.  
 Quem  
 Venustum obiisse et innocentem,  
 Siquidem homo sis, dolebis ;  
 Sin supra humanitatem sapis,  
 Latabere.  
 Mortalia reliquit A. D. MDCCXXII.  
 Annum ætatis ægens duodecimum.



IN PORTICU SEPTENTRIONALI FANI  
WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS DICKINSON Arm.

Architectus ;

Qualis ! suspice.

Obiit 24<sup>o</sup> die Januarii,

A. D. 1724. suæque ætatis 54.

IN SEPTEM ANNORUM PUELLULAM.

QUAM suavis mea Chloris, et venusta,  
Vitæ quam fuerit brevis, monebunt  
Hic circum violæ rosæque fusæ ;  
Quarum purpura, vix aperta, clausa est.

Sed nec dura nimis vocare fata,  
Nec fas est nimium queri caducæ  
De formæ brevitæ, quam rependit  
Æterni diuturnitas odoris.

MAGNI juxta exuvias Newtoni

Voluit et suas jacere

JOHANNES WOODWARD, M. D.

Qui

Philosophus esse et Christianus :

Deumque, quem per omnia invenerat explorata,

Agnoscere et venerari

Non gravatus est :

Terræque abdita et mirabilia

Curiose sed humiliter,

Pie sed feliciter,  
 Perscrutatus ;  
 Ad occultiorum cognitionem,  
 Et ad sublimiorum theoriam  
 Admissus est  
 Et contemplator et particeps :  
 A. D. MDCCXXVIII.  
 Suæque ætatis LXIII.

SUB hoc marmore servatur  
 (Diuque servetur inviolabilis)  
 E. H.  
 Virgo  
 Venustatis tam raræ,  
 Et tam castæ sanctitatis,  
 Ut nullum suis  
 Vel amandi viva, vel mortua lugendi  
 Statuerit modum.

---

Quod tuos infra pedes  
 Neglectum nunc latet et conculcatum,  
 Aliquando fuit  
 M. R.  
 Omnium, quotquot uspiam sunt, gratiarum  
 Ditissimus Thesaurus ;  
 In illum diem,  
 Quo abditum quodque et quodque pretiosum  
 Iterum in lucem evocabitur,  
 Summa cum fide hic conservandus.

CLAUSTRO OCCIDENTALI FANI  
WESTMONASTERIENSIS DESTINATUM.

IV. die Aprilis, A. D. MDCCXXXVII.

Ineunte ætatis anno vicesimo secundo,

Obiit

JONATHAN MARTIN ;

Musices a puero feliciter studiosus,

Et, vix dum adultus,

Organista in sacellum regium

cooptatus.

Hoc arti scilicet, hoc moribus,

Hoc vitæ brevitati datum est,

Ut juvenis statim excelleret,

Et fieret cito

Quod diu non erat futurus.

Hic prope sepulta est

A. D.

Puellula rarissimæ formæ ;

Cui accessit

Verecunda rosarum purpura

Castusque liliorum candor :

Accessit quidem,

Sed, ut humanæ breves sunt deliciæ,

Exaruit statim et evanuit,

Suavissimum sui relinquens

Odorem et desiderium :

Dum æterno vere donetur et efflorescat.

Hic infra jacet,  
 E silentio et tenebris  
 In lucis et gloriæ transferenda æternitatem,  
 Egregii nominis mulier  
 F. T.  
 Terris idcirco data et adempta,  
 Ut intelligerent homines  
 Quo virtus amore  
 Amplectenda sit incolumis,  
 Qua invidia  
 Quærenda sit sublata.

### IN BARBADOS.

Sacred to the memory  
 of ANNE, the beloved wife  
 of MR. DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE.

IF the remembrance of whate'er was dear  
 Deserves the pious tribute of a tear,  
 Bestow it on the dust that sleepeth near :  
 That precious dust, which living did comprise  
 The fair, the good, the graceful, and the wise.  
 Bestow a tear ; nor think thy sorrow lost,  
 Another, and another, should it cost :  
 The real worth of virtue ne'er is known,  
 Till ravish'd from before our eyes, and gone.

She died  
 October 5, MDCCXXXIX.  
 Aged xxxvi.

Placide subtus requiescit  
 JOHANNES HANWAY Arm.  
 Suavioribus musæarum studiis  
 (Quibus nusquam, ne in castris quidem, renunciavit)  
 In schola primum Westmōnasteriensi  
 Clarissimo instituentē Busbeo,  
 Et deinde in Academia Cantabrigiensi  
 Innutritus ;  
 Gravioribus belli tædiis,  
 Auspiciantibus  
 In Flandria invictissimo principe  
 Johanne Marlburii Duce,  
 In Hispania fortissimo heroe  
 Carolo Petroburgi comite  
 Exercitatus :  
 In omnibus vitæ officiis  
 Cum publicæ tum privatæ,  
 Tam civilis quam militaris,  
 Fidelis, strenuus, humanus.  
 Qualis maritus, qualis fuerit parens,  
 Testatur hoc sepulchrale marmor,  
 Quod pie posuerunt vidua et filius.  
 Memoriam tam egregii viri  
 Et tu, lector, venerere ;  
 Ut tibi detur similiter aliquando requiescere.  
 Obiit xxvi. die Novēbris, A. D. MDCCXXXVI.  
 Sææ vero ætatis LXV.

DIANA OXONII ET ELGINI Comitissa :

Quæ

Illustri orta sanguine, sanguinem illustravit,

Ceciliorum meritis clara, suis clarissima,

Ut quæ nesciret minor esse maximis.

Vitam incuntem innocentia,

Procedentem ampla virtutum cohors,

Exeuntem mors beatissima decoravit ;

(Voleute numine)

Ut nuspiam deesset aut virtus aut felicitas.

Duobus conjuncta maritis.

Utrique carissima ;

Primum,

(Quem ad annum habuit)

Impense dilexit :

Secundum,

(Quem ad annos viginti quatuor

Tanta pietate et amore coluit,

Ut cui, vivens,

Obsequium tanquam patri præstitit ;

Moriens,

Patrimonium tanquam filio reliquit ;

Noverca cum esset,

Maternam pietatem facile superavit.

Famulitiadeo mitem prudentemque curam gessit,

Ut non tam domina familiæ præesse,

Quam anima corpori inesse videretur.

Denique

Cum pudico, humili, forti, sancto animo,

Virginibus, conjugibus, viduis, omnibus

Exemplum consecrasset integerrimum,

Terris anima major, ad similes evolavit superos.

Here lies

JOHN ARCHER, Esq ; doctor of physic,  
One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace  
For the County of Westmoreland ; who  
Departed this life the 4th of December, MDCCXXXV.

He was a worthy man, a skilful physician,  
An impartial magistrate, and an amiable friend :

His mind was generous, his temper sweet,

His understanding extensive ;

In nature he was compassionate,

In virtue severe.

He adorned the reasonable being

With the dignity of morality ;

The true christian,

With the sanctity of religion.

He was a delight to his acquaintance,

An honour to his profession,

And an happiness to his country.

Dear and desirable is the memory of Dr. Archer,

Cruel and lamentable is the loss of him :

Every eye overflows with tears, .

Every breast is filled with sorrow,

And every house is become

The house of mourning.

Hoc subter marmore conduntur exuvia

EDVARDI HENRICI

Comitis de WARWICK ET DE HOLLAND,

Baronis RICH ET DE KENSINGTON,

Adolescentis nobilissimi,

Propriis tamen quàm majorum virtutibus clarioris.

Inerat illi jam a pueritia

In vultu ipso, in voce, gestuque corporis

Virile nescio quid et plenum dignitatis.

Miram sane ingenii ubertatem

Excoluit atque promovit optima disciplina;

Omnem doctrinam liberalem ab eo perceptam

Illustravit,

Nativa quadam, et quæ virum nobilem decorat, eloquentia.

Ita natus, ita educatus, quam primum in lucem processit,

Dignus extemplo visus est,

Quem in amicitiam cooptarent homines primarii;

Neque erat in amicitia aut jucundior quisquam aut  
cordatior.

Ad aulam accessit,

Serenissimo regi Georgio primo,

A cubiculo, et brevi, acceptissimus:

Hoc tibi merito non ultimæ ducebat laudi

Principi placuisse,

Non minus acri ad judicandum, quam ad favendum  
prono.

Tam aperta illi facilisque

Ad maxima quæque cum pateret via,

Cum nihil ei defuit ad summam laudem nisi longa vita,

In medio ætatis et fortunæ curriculo,



Gravi febre correptus,  
 Spes amicorum ardentissimas, prope jam ratas,  
 Immatura morte frustratus est.  
 Obiit 16 die Augusti, anno 1721, ætatis 24.

H. S. E.

PHILIPPUS PARSONS,

Richardi de hoc oppido filius,  
 Et Collegii Regalis apud Cantabrigienses socius :  
 Qui sacro ministerio designatus,  
 Et apparatu doctrinæ jam maturus,  
 Variolis correptus  
 • Spem subito suorum omnium,  
 Quos aut vehustate captaverat vultus,  
 • Aut ingenii vigore demeruerat,  
 Morumve devinxerat suavitate,  
 In lacrymas convertit et desiderium :  
 • Amantissimæ præsertim matris,  
 Quæ exiguum hoc extrui curavit  
 Sui et testimonium luctus et levamen.  
 Obiit 28<sup>o</sup> Decembris, A.D. 1732, suæ vero ætatis 23.

## A LETTER

FROM

THE AUTHOR TO A YOUNG LADY.

I AM just come from indulging a very pleasing melancholy in a country churchyard, and paying a respectful visit to the dead, of which I am one day to increase the number. As the solemnity and awfulness of the place does instantly affect the beholder, the solitude and silence of it does equally dispose him to attention and meditation: so that we nowhere find a more useful and improving retirement. Every monument has its instruction, and every hillock has its lesson of mortality.

I have, by this means, in a short space of time read the history of the whole village; and could tell the names of its principal families, for the last thirty or forty years: I might perhaps go a little higher; but here, by the injury of time and weather, the register begins to be interrupted, and the letters are generally so defaced, that if an inscription can be made out, it is not without much difficulty and conjecture.

'Tis not, however, without great compassion I see the kind endeavour of the survivor, to preserve the memory of a departed friend, so soon frustrated and disappointed. To continue the remembrance of the deceased, though by a mound of earth, a turf of grass, or a rail of wood, is an instance of affection and humanity, equal to the most costly monuments of brass and marble, in every thing but expense and duration: and yet how perishable are even those! how fruitless is the expense, and how short the duration!

O.

The churchyard I look on as the rendezvous of the whole parish, whither people of all ages and conditions resort. 'Tis the common dormitory, where, after the labours of life are over, they all lie down and repose themselves together in the dust. The little cares and concerns they had when living, are here entirely forgotten; nor comes there hither any uneasiness or enmity, to disquiet or interrupt their rest. The jealousies and fears, the discontents and suspicions, the animosities and misunderstandings which embitter men one against another, are all determined; here end all resentments and contentions.

We have this satisfaction withal in death, that it is a state of perfect equality. The rich and the poor, the young and the aged, the wise and the foolish, all lie down together, and are blended in the dust. Here it is that no one is greater or less than another, for rottenness admits of no distinction, and corruption

has no superiority. The fairest shall be a stench, and the most beautiful shall be loathsome. Rejoice, thou then that art despised ; and be comforted, thou that art lightly esteemed ; for the time cometh when the haughtiest shall be made low, and the meanness of the great be as thine ; the despatchfulness of the proud, and the loftiness of the scornful, shall be humbled together, and the foot of the beggar shall trample on them.

I will allow that the pomp of a great man may adorn his funeral, and flattery may attend it with coronets, pedigrees, and banners : whatever is beyond, is nuisance only and abhorrence. The sepulchre too may be painted without, but within is full of filthiness and uncleanness ; and the corpse may be wrapt in velvet and fine linen, yet in velvet and fine linen it shall rot : the leaden coffin and the arched vault may separate it from vulgar dust ; but even here shall the worm find it, nor shall his hunger be satisfied till he strip it to the bones. In the meanwhile, the laboured epitaph is mocking it with titles, and belying it with praises : the passenger must be stayed, to lament its loss ; and the reader is called upon to weep, that a person illustriously descended should be so like the rest of his fellow-creatures—as to die.

• The procession may be long, and set off with all the finery that pride can invent, or money can purchase ; inasmuch that women shall stand amazed, and children shall hold up their hands with astonishment:

yet all this midnight show, which has raised the curiosity of multitudes, and with purposed delays has increased it into impatience, can go no farther with him than to his grave; here must all his state leave him, and the honours are his no longer.

Having thus amused myself in contemplating the vanity of human greatness; what is it, said I, that can thus make us startle, and shrink at the thoughts of death? The mighty and the rich of the world may tremble, but what is the sting of death to those whose life has been altogether misery? or what power has the grave over the unhappy? is it not rather a refuge from violence and oppression, and a retreat from insolence and contempt? is it not a protection to the defenceless, and a security to him who had no place to flee unto? Surely in death there is safety, and in the grave there is peace; this wipes off the sweat of the poor labouring man, and takes the load from the bended back of the weary traveller: this dries up the tears of the disconsolate, and maketh the heart of the sorrowful to forget its throbbing; 'tis this eases the agonies of the diseased, and giveth a medicine to the hopeless incurable: this discharges the naked and hungry insolvent; and releases him from his confinement, who must not otherwise have come thence, till he had paid the uttermost farthing: 'tis this that rescues the slave from his heavy task-master, and frees the prisoner from the cruelties of him that cannot pity. This silences the clamours of the de-

famer, and hushes the virulence of the whisperer. The infirmities of age, and the unwearinesses of youth, the blemishes of the deformed, the frenzies of the lunatic, and the weaknesses of the idiot, are here all buried together ; and who shall see them ? Let the men of gaiety and laughter be terrified with the scenes of their departure, because their pleasure is no more ; but let the sons of wretchedness and affliction smile and be comforted, for their deliverance draweth nigh, and their pain ceaseth.

With these and many other reflections, which the compass of a letter cannot contain, I left the chambers of the dead. What first occurred to me after this solitary walk, I have communicated to you : at present perhaps you may think them little worthy your regard ; or look on them at best as the product of a sickly and distempered brain. A lecture of mortality to a maiden in the prime of her health and beauty, you may suppose can come only from a gloomy and disturbed mind, to fortify and prepare the soul against the day when the face of the fairest shall gather blackness, the heart of the strongest shall fail, and the mirth of the most frolicsome shall depart from him. The prospect, I believe, may be unwelcome ; but unseasonable it cannot be, while youth is subject to diseases, and while beauty is deceitful. I desire you to accept of this night piece, drawn by an artless hand ; and when that hand shall be mouldering in

dust, to peruse the picture, and then be assured that though it be artless—'tis true.

It must be the frequent perusal of gravestones and monuments, and the many walks I have taken in a churchyard, that have given me so great a distaste for life; the usual sight of mortality, corruption, and nakedness, must inevitably lead one to a serious reflection on the vanity of all worldly greatness. The very pride of a man, considered in this view, is his reproach, and his haughtiness becomes his shame.

From this representation of human meanness and frailty, may be drawn excellent lessons of humility to the ambitious, and very comfortable instructions to the dejected and low-spirited.

Amidst the various interruptions and diversions of life, which take up by far the best and most valuable part of it; there is one thought still, ever and anon, arising in the mind; which is—what shall the end of these things be? This is a thought that will not be wholly stifled and suppressed: for the answer is ready, peremptory, and convincing.—The end is death.

If death then be, as it undeniably is, a cessation from vanity—for such is almost every thing we call pleasure; what courage and constancy, what manliness and resolution, does it not require, to be at once stripped of all those dear enjoyments which

engage and destroy so considerable a part of our lives.

There lives not that man of gaiety, who would not be startled with the thought of being snatched away from his delights ; yet what is more frequent ?

A prisoner, who has deluded himself with the expectation of a reprieve, would be extremely shocked to be called away from the midst of his mirth to execution.

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# A LETTER

FROM

THE AUTHOR, TO HIS WIFE,

A FEW WEEKS BEFORE HIS DEATH.\*

BEING warned by the hand of God that my dissolution draweth nigh, I thank the divine goodness for giving me this timely notice, and not cutting me off suddenly in the midst of my sins; that he has granted me leisure, and a due sense of my follies and corruptions, and thereby enabled me to make my reconciliation with him, before that I am no more seen. I esteem it as a great instance of his mercy, that he has not afflicted me with any delirium or disease that would have deprived me of my memory or senses; but has visited me with a distemper, which, however otherwise grievous, has given me

\* This letter, though rather of a private nature, is published as a testimony of the author's goodness of heart; and the reader is further informed, that from the conscientious motives therein mentioned, the author was induced to refuse some very valuable ecclesiastical preferment offered him in the most liberal manner by a late noble duke.

time and opportunity to look back into my past life, and with seriousness and attention to consider my latter end.

Upon recollection, I find the offences of my youth and the transgressions of my riper years are so many, that, were not the mercy of God as infinite as his justice, I might despair of pardon. But, through the merits and intercession of a crucified Saviour, I humbly hope forgiveness. As the Almighty has himself declared that he delighted not in the death of a sinner; I beseech him that his extensive compassion may reach even unto me; and in dutiful confidence thereof, I submit myself to his holy will, with resignation, constancy, and cheerfulness.

For that part of my behaviour that relates to my fellow-creature man, if that should happen to be less exceptionable, if I have not willingly and deliberately injured my neighbour, by calumny, oppression, or extortion, not unto me, but unto God be the praise. I hope it may in some measure compensate for my many other misdeeds, and so far procure the favour and candour of all those who are so sensible of their own failings as to overlook and forget mine.

There is one thing which I have often heard myself charged with; and that is my neglect of entering into holy orders, and a due preparation for that sacred office. Though I think myself in strictness answerable to none but God and my own conscience; yet, for the satisfaction of the person that is dearest to me,

I own and declare, that the importance of so great a charge, joined with a mistrust of my own sufficiency, made me fearful of undertaking it: if I have not in that capacity assisted in the salvation of souls, I have not been the means of losing any. if I have not brought reputation to the function by any merit of mine, I have the comfort of this reflection, I have given no scandal to it by my meanness and unworthiness. It has been my sincere desire, though not my happiness, to be as useful in my little sphere of life as possible. my own inclinations would have led me to a more likely way of being serviceable, if I might have pursued them, however, as the method of education I have been brought up in, was, I am satisfied, very kindly intended, I have nothing to find fault with, but a wrong choice, and the not knowing those disabilities I have since been truly conscious of: those difficulties I have endeavoured to get over, but found them insuperable! It has been the knowledge of those discouragements, that has given me the greatest uneasiness I have ever met with: that has been the chief subject of my sleeping as well as my waking thoughts,—a fear of reproach and contempt.

To the question, what I now am? I answer, an unhappy composition of weakness, folly, and sin; but what I shall be hereafter, is that which startles and perplexes me. Here I am lost in amazement and dread! The most pleasing and the dearest engage-

ments of this world, as having nothing in them solid, sincere, or lasting, I could readily forego : but the looking-for of that unknown state, into which I am to enter when I put off this body of frailty and corruption, is confounding and terrible. The prospect into futurity is all darkness and uncertainty ; nor can the nearest relation or friend, who is gone before me, re-pass the gulf that is fixed between us, to give me the least notice or intimation of it. 'Tis this thought that forbids me, polluted as I now am, though ever so much wearied with life, to wish for my dissolution, this reminds me, that, though the body be sleeping and mouldering in the grave, the soul dieth not, nor yet slumbereth. the place and condition of unbodied spirits, who of all mankind knoweth ? What thought can conceive that which the eye never saw, nor the ear heard of ? Who shall inform me of that state, from whence there is no return ? •

Surely there is a reward for the righteous ; the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burthen of the flesh, are undoubtedly in joy and felicity ; but then where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear ? where shall I, who have spent many years in idleness and vanity, and have no merit of my own to plead for me ? where shall I, who have not treasured up one good work to bespeak the favour of the Almighty ; and have only the sufferings of Jesus Christ—and those very sufferings often alighted, trampled on, and rejected by me—to offer in my behalf ?

But oh ! may the goodness of God, if there be still mercy left for me, while it is yet called to-day, before the night cometh on, so assist me with his grace in working out my salvation, that neither the desire of life, nor the dread of death, may withdraw my thoughts from him ! but that, in this my day, I may consider the things which make for my peace, before they are hid from my eyes. In humble confidence thereof, and in full assurance of his most gracious mercy to all returning sinners, I will endeavour to fortify and prepare myself against the terrors of death.

THE END.











